FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 348. -- Vol. XII.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF STEAM-EN-TAFFORDSHIRE.—EXTENSIVE SALE UF SLEAM-EAST GINES, TOLLIERY IMPLEMENTS, BUILDING BRICES, &c., of BRADEY LOGGE COLLIERY, Bilston, in the county of Stafford.—TO BE SOLD, BY UCTION, by MICHARD CORBETT, on the premises, on blooday, the 2d day of a next, at the STEAM BROIDES, machinery, whimsey and gin-pit ropes and chains, engine and other pumps, capsians and instan, nearly 100 times of wrought and cast-tron rails and elegests for railroads, and from railroad carriages, from water barrets and sinking bowks, cast-from pum of various sizes, pit timber, miners' tools, weighing machine, npwards of 9,000 of good sound building bricks, brick kitne and sheds, and an extensive vary of other miscellaneous property and effects, at the above-named collery, of the miscellaneous property and effects, at the above-named collery, of

TALUABLE FARM AND COLLIERY NEAR SWANSEA.

BRYNDU COAL AND IRON WORKS, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, noder distans for rent, on Thurning, the 5th of May, and following days, by Mr. M. WHITTINOTON, subject to
much conditions of sale as shall be then produced, the MATERIAL of the said eedliery and iron works, situate near Pyin, Glamorgasshire (adjoining the Deffrya
Upravi Balivary, with which there is a commonication); and the STOCK of CARDARW and BRYNDU FARMS, consisting of several cleam-engines, with holders,
to, water wheels, above 150 coal trains, several thousand tons of coke, from ore,
ted coal, and of cast and wrought iron, and about twenty valuable draught horses,
hashing implements, &c.—Sale to take place each day at noon.
Catalogues and further information may be had of Mr. William Liewellyn, Godleid, near Neath, or of the anctioneer, post-office, Neada.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY, ONE FIFTY-SIXTH SHARE in all those VALUABLE LEAD MINES, situate in the ISLE OF MAN, held under lease from the Crown, for an unexpired term of horteen years. The lease of these mines comprises the whole of the left of Man, with the enception if one parks, and a small prottine called the Bishop's Barony, and contain about 200 square miles, the whole of which is a mineral district. The mines are now at tall work, and are producing apwards of 500 tones of ore permants, which can be considerably increased, and, from the quantity of ore already discovered and hald open, no doubt can exist that they will continue to do so for less or six years to come, even if the shafts and levels should not be extended, or say further discovery made in the inland, but further to his are still gaineg on, and new discoveries coults unly making. The mines are complete with all the requisite machingry, and are pielding large and regular dividence.

Also, ONE TWENTIETSI SHARE in those CELEBRATED LEAD MINES, dimate nour ABRENESE WITH, in the crossity of Condigne, held under inmare fiveneral produced in the content of Condigne, held under inmare fiveneral produced in the content of Condigne, held under inmare fiveneral produced in the content of Condigne, held under inmare fiveneral produced in the content of Condigne, held under inmare fiveneral produced in the content of Condigne, held under inmare fiveneral produced in the content of Condigne, held under inmare fiveneral produced in the content of Condigne, held under inmare fiveneral produced in the content of Condigne, held under inmare fiveneral produced in the content of Condigne, held under inmare fiveneral produced in the content of Condigne, held under inmare fiveneral produced in the content of Condigne, held under inmare fiveneral produced in the content of Condigne, held under inmare fiveneral condigned in the required in the content of Condignes in the con

TALUABLE LEAD MINES, &c .- TO BE SOLD, BY ALUABLE LEAD MINES, &c.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a most valuable LEAD MINE, esteeding over upof lives never of land, with COLLERY, SBELTING-HOUSES, FURNACES, ke, in complete order, producing (on an average for the last fifteen years) 126 of over per mouth, but capable of being greatly extended, and worked to img advantage, by means of deep add levels, at comparatively trivial cost. This is defend as a deciding seldom to be med with, indomnsch as there are all present velsa of ore discovered. The prosent emispacy have expected upwards of 560 in machinery and permanent and advantageous workings for the feature is of the concern, and it is onely disposed of in consequences of the breaking up present emispany by the death of several of its members, and just at a time.

TEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE .-- A HIGH-PRESSURE RO-

ONTRACTS FOR WORKS .- WILSONTOWN, MORN.

extensed. "Wissenbruck, Microimpelder, and Controver Represe," or for Works, Contract, Mr. "
for Works, Contract, Mr. "
for Works, Contract, Mr. "
for wold in received after Bonetter, the 14th flay of May one) and the dinut bland fremanices to accord the in-west transfer, and will they be flated
from president above offers may not be 30 forted.

April (5.

WORKING and such OTHER MODELS as are useful for the paryone of Suchretting PRACTICAL SCIENCE and approved WORKS & ART, may now be forwarded to the POLITECHESIC INSTITUTION, where I'VO LARGE ADMITIONAL EXCHANGE to the POLITECHESIC INSTITUTION, as are useful to the process of t

estativous procuescy, for the programs or sections of the association during the past year fall accounts for the mane period. The accounts for the mane period. The accounts tion of the shareholders due week previous to the By order of the board,

EDWARD J. COLR, Class.

GENERAL MEETING of proprietors of shares in this company will be held to the office, on Tuesday, the his of May next. The chair will be taken at One 'clock peacetaily. At this meeting one director will be elected in the place of dward Murry, Esq., who goes not by rotation, but is slighle to be re-elected.

Office, 8, New Stood-street, April 19.

G. S. LONSDALE, 8

EUROPEAN GAS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that UROPEAN GAS CUMPAN I.—Notice of an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of I on Wednesday, the 4th day of May next, at the hour of one precisely, at the office of the company, 3, Finshery By order of the beat

Imperial. Brazilian Mining Association.—Notice is hereby given, that the Half-Yearly General Merting of proprietors of this association will be held at the London Taverin, Bishepagara-street, or Tourway, the 5th of May next, when the directors will fix a Dividend for the confirmation of the proprietors.—Notice is hereby also given, that this half-yearly general meeting is made special for the purpose of considering, and, if deetmed expedient, of passing a hye law, purposend to a notice given by Thomas Gibson, Bay, a proprietor, at the annual general meeting, held on the 3d of March last, to the following effect:—"That all future elections to fill up the vacancies of directors and auditors, going out of office by rotation, in pursuance of the 14th and 35th clauses of the deed of cettlement, shall in future take piace at the half-yearly meeting in May in each year, in lieu of an annual meeting being called, as herefolder in March, took elections, and that the period of service of uson directors and anolitors going out of office by rotation as may end on the first Thursday in March, shall be extended until the day of such half yearly meeting in May, then next ensuing."

A 7s. in-rh wire rough is a final slace widen rouge, weights above 6 fin. per Corb.

A 7s. in-rh wire rough is a final slace widen rouge, weights above 5 fin. per Bellevell, and well till night brees.

A 5s. in-rh wire rough is fine, per Betheron, with 6.8 15. force.

A 6st rouge 5 for 5 incide, which weights of fine, diese, per features, well till 10; home.

A 8st rouge 5, for 5 incide, which soulghts a fine. is not, per features, well till 10; home.

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"A" These wire rough have been discovered use as a Sach in rough in rose incide. Found, bright Convenit. Company to the Mary Letters(), Whenth Sachtington, Theory of the control of the state of the sach state o

PRO LABUR APOSITIO. AL BOOME, extraoling in Cultural Analysis and the control of the control of

A LTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the office (the association, 34, Broad-atreet-buildings, on Tuesday, the 5d day of May rext, twelve for One o'clock in the afternoon piecisely, for the purpose of receiving tracing on the composition of Rocks. Z. Geology.

SMOKE NUISANCE.— ECONOMY OF FUEL WITHOUT

ALEY'S PATENT LIFFING JACK, Manufactured solely by Mesers, W. and J. GALLOWAY. Big insers, Manchester.—The attention of parties who simpley Lifting Jacks, is respectfully requested to the superiority of the above over those hitherto in use. Having a clare, the name as the "Back Jack," it will lift either from the top of below, and is not more than half the weight and bulk. The handle may be let go with the lift on, and cremains stationary, and

spectral meeting is made special for the purpose of considering, and, if Journals of the state o of resilverys, the diminustion of expenses of transports is generally quite independent of the quantity of gravia curried, for, after a line is constructed, the charges are generally availing disk reducement to sired lines, or in the semi-petition which may raid with resilvery, and the inferent of the memory had ont in exercise the system of the semi-petition which may raid with the raid-ray, and the inferent of the among had ont in exercise the property of the service of the semi-period of the among had to breat either perly hardly, and presed back hits, each both lines are according exercised; and, from the great suspecifies between them, the changes for transport of gravity and present of the store, the changes for transport of gravity and present of the store, the changes for transport of gravity and present of the store, the changes for transport of gravity and present of the store to the interest of the supilial expended. There is, nowwest, according which evidently the solid interest of the supilial expended. There is, nowwest, according to an examination of patiety spline, and there are some expendent of supplies to the interest of the supilial expended. There is, nowwest, according to a supplies the solid their personal from according regular and the problem of the supplies of the semi-super expenses in terminal and interpretation, the problem have been self to find their year expenses in terminal and interpretation, and there are some expenses to the transport of the supplies of the execution of the supplies and the supplies of the execution of the supplies and the supplies of the execution of the supplies and the supplies of the supplies o sable to determine à priori est securacy what they have attim. The failutting table

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proces will be a taking F as the friction per ton, and a the number of pounds

pewer will be a taking F as the friction per two, and sithe number of prouds in each ice, an that what M. Nevice calls the two-handcolith port of the weight will be friction divided by the number of prouds in a ten. Taking the fittiess of the ... we have give — yin each; At 11 the, yin — yin and I must be re-repeat what I have so sites before stated to you, that, although a purishments have been made, which give so law z friction as I then per two, that, although a purishments have been made, which give so law z friction as I then per two, that, although the newspectation in the newspectation of the newspectati tended by W a c-that is to sep, the power necessary to raise the weight

to the height grow" or, in other words, to transport a weight any given dis-bours on a heritorated line, is replanded to reining it the two-hundredth part of that distance in tertinal beight; and, atthough this is not quite current, it is softward in an for general perpusses. We have before account that it is the many things to go a mile revent as to go over a bid stoing twenty feet to the semiclassic an for general purposes. We have before account that it is the same bring to gen a mile reveal as to general as this rising to gen a mile reveal as to general as the first that is a same that rising the weight twenty-six but, a same a mile relative to the result of the mile of the process of the first that the second that the second thing to the second the second the second the second thing to the thirty that is a sain as in a to go a sain result as a second the second the general to the process. I think we have semicitive experience now to say it is almost the second thing to these thirty that is a sain as in as in as in some sain research the second the same that the second of the quarties, what the single accesses the same a spicial as the other was the single of second the same as placed to the other, when the single accessed the same and response. I have a spicial point, a thirt they is at about 1 is 1st. they are at a second to the second of spicials what point there consider the whole subsecting gainst to be described by the accesses to the second such as the second of the second such as the second of second such as a general rain. M. Navine a remainstally spice accessed to the second such as this such as a second to the transfer of the second such as this second of passes consecution to the second such as the transfer of the second such as the second of the second such as the second of the second such as the second of the such second such as the second of the such second such as the second of the such second such as the second of the second such as the second such as the second of the second such as the second such as the second of the second such as the second such as the second of the second such as the second such a most of comparison between different lines of reciency.

FROM Thanks. - Thursday was the day of mosting for the from

Sendors Laure Respond of Abalt of Grouphildren, weighing about sixteen toom, has just home oblyged for the Greet Windows Some. Since Company at Bristol, bring, we understand, the largest pince of wronglet-from over measurement in this or any other eventry. It was measurement at the Markey Binel and Iron Warks, Liverpool.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

OF . NEILSON'S PARENE-LAW CHARGES.

COUNT OF THE NET AND THE WORLD STATE OF THE PARKETS.

COUNT OF THE WEST AND THE WORLD STATE OF THE PARKETS OF T that the result of the investigation instituted has set to a ceteramnation to make the rule absolute. The proper principle was, that is, per mile, and no more, should be allowed in cospect of each and every witness whose expenses actually reached that point; but that where they fell whort of that amount, then the allowance should be limited to the sum really expended. There were, laderd, certain expenses of a general antere, such as a tovera bill, which might well be "brought into hot hope?" and divided between the witnesses, but where, as is travelling, each witness such them a separate occurat, the taxing officer ought to restrict his allowance to the costs actually locaured, observing the mileage of 1s, as the maximum.—The rule, therefore, was made absolute to review the unation upon the principle above promulgated.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES-DIRECTORS' SHARES.

DAVIDSON V. BOWER.—This action (reported in the Journal of the 9th ret,) was tried at the last Livergool Assizes, before Mr. Barea Rolff, and so brought by the phaselff, the public officer of the Commercial Bank of lighted, to recover from the defendant, one of the directors of the bank, the slace of a certain number of shares. The jory found a vertical for the plain-

Mr. Serjeast CHANNELL now moved for a rule nisi to set aside the ver-ict, on the ground of misdirection, and also to arrest the judgment.—The over greated the rule.

RIGHTS OF "LORDS" OF MINERAL PROPERTY.

THE MARQUE OF ANGLESEY F. LOAD HATMERTON. - This acti-THE MARGINE OF ANGLERRY P. LORD HATSHANDON,—This action was tried at Woresater during the late assists (reported in the Journal of the 12th ult.), involving the rights of the plaintiff, as lord of the manor, to the subscrale, consisting chiefly of cools and lime, on certain cetates held by the defendant under a copylacid tensure. After a trial, which isated two days, a vertice was found for the defendant.

NRT. Wilden, on behalf of the plaintiff, now moved to set aside the verdict, and for a new trial or surious points connected with the evidence addicted on the trial,—After hearing the learned awasel at nome length, the Court granted a rule to show cases.

SHARE JOSSING-BRITISH WATERPROOFING COMPANY.

SHARE JOBBING—BRITISH WATERPROOFING COMPANY.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—APRIL 21.

CURLEWIS r. Hury.—This was an action arising out of some francactions with regard to shares in, we believe, what may be tarmed a defunct company—at all events, it was elisted that the company had given up its office, however sense two pears since by the title of the "British Waterpreeding Company." The proceedings were instituted for an alleged breach of agreement. It appeared that, upon a particular occasion, the plaintiff had placed in the hands of the defundant a number of shares in this company, with instituctions to the effect, that if he could sell them for him he wishes him to do no, but that if he could not obtain 1201. for them, then the defundant agreed to return the plaintiff saws shares to him in three or six months. In the groupess of time a formal application was nade to the defundant for the return of fifty shares, which demand was compiled with. On an anomination, however, if proved that out of the left there were two serig papers for greaterment, which did not correspond, with reference to their numbers, with those which had been lodged with the defendant. For this breach of the agreement the action was brought, with a view to the receivery of the two missing certificates, as well as the recovery of compensation in damages for the injury alleged to have been equationed. On the part of the defendant it was contraded, that inneanesh as the recovery of the was defined in the requisite number of serip papers was handed over to the plaintiff, there could not have been any damage, suctained. It was further shown that the affairs of the company had found their way into the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Baron Giunnuy, in inaving the case to the purposity, and that he requisite number of serip papers was handed over to the plaintiff, there could not have been any damage, suctained. It was however, for them to any whether, as the serip was deliverable, and, there fore, that one certificate was quality good with another, there had been

BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK-MR. BOUCHER,

BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK—MR. BOUCHER.

IN RE BOUCHER AND THE HESTERS AND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HANG.

The SOLICITUS GENERAL moved the court for a rule to show cause why
Mr. Souther should not pay to the British and South Australian Black the
sound of 10,000s, which, under an award in arbitration, had been declared due
by him. The subscription to the reference had been put in as usual in this
case, and had been made a rule of court. Mr. Boucher should, therefore,
ander the 18th sec. of the 1st and fix Viv., c., 110, have paid over the amount
awarded, but, as he had declined to do so, this motion became necessary, in
order to suffere the award by execution.—Rule to show cause granted.

BLARNAYON IRON AND COAL COMPANY .- On Friday, the 23d inst., a general meeting of the proprietors of the above company was held at the London Taveru, Bishopagate-atreet, but we are unable to report the proceedings, as our reporter was refused admittance, this company, like many other similar companies, being analyse not to have the attention of the ublic directed to its management.

Levezous and Manessess Rassway. -- As a special meeting of the

propeleture of the shawe reliway held at Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., it was moved, meanded, and ultimately, after some discussion, carried by a large majority—" That the directors he hereby empowered to earther by a large majority.—"I not the directors be beenly empawared to present with the negotiations oud arrangements now pending with other companies and parties interested, and to take the necessary steps, by application to Parliament in the present session, for an extension of time for the purchase of issed, should seem a course to decented expedient; and to ender isses such contracts and do all such other matters and things as may be necessary or expedient for carrying into full effect and operation the formation and compatition of the necessary. Here is how is uncertainty line in be necessary or expedient for carrying into full effect and operation the formation and completion of the proposed Hont's back junction line, in conformity with the report new received and approved by the meeting."—Buring the discussion is was stated that out of the five lines forming to Manchester, jit had been determined to carry first of them to Hund's-back, which would thus form a complete communication between the cast one west counts on the track generally. The cost of the proposed extension line will not exceed 250,0000.

Hattware. The regal assent was given inst night, by e-comission, to the Midland Counties, the South Eastern, and the Brandling Jonetica Railway Hills.

Statestics .- At a meeting of the Statistical Society of third. The comber of persons corried by fifty reliways assumed to 9.122,613, during the half-year ending July 1, 1541. It appears that a distinction has taken place in the number of accidence resulting from col-Science evining cherdly from minerapement, or defective arrangements. A great proportion of the accidents that coverred at the cod of 1840, and the legislating of 1841, were of this meters, no fewer than accessions are: dente having accurred in eight mouths, from August, 1840, to April, 1841, from the single state of collisions by trains or engines overtaking s travelling on the same line. During the nine meants from April 1841, to James, 1842, only five collisions of this nature consumed, and theme, with one compline, unathended with facel commissioned. Althogo-ther, the messagement of milespe is no search butter understand, that there is every reason to boyo that scridents will one long be of very understand.

residence in Develop-street,

WELSH FRON WORKS.

A paper, caticled "Description of the MW, Furge, and Fernaces of a Welsh from Work," contributed to the Semination of Civil Engineers, by Thomas II. Stantis, Em., C. R., cate describing the general plan of an iron work, one closing of six biast feneraces, four-double for reflection, and a forge against, expedite of converting has become the produce of the pix blast furnaces, under very fe by the centain afternions of the interior chape of the blast-furnaces introduced by him at the Biscanvon Works, from which have resulted an economy of feel, regularity of work, and an improved quality of zone. The principal alterations appear to be, making the interior diameter greater above that at the booker, and establishing a proper gatic feelwen the diameter of the boakes and that of the charging place, and proportioning both the height of the furnaces must have in directing the current of the blast which the form of the furnaces must have in directing the current of the blast through the menterials, by which also the point of fusion would be accessarily affected, and the chemical combinations varied. The particulars are the given of the nearly of blast used in the various processes of the manufactor. The construction of the casting-houses, with the mode of ventilating by the iron roof, is detailed. The general arrangements of the balance pits, cone years, mise kilars, and bridge houses, are shown, and the author proceeds to describ the forge and sall, which have thirty-five puddling-furnaces, with hamsers, where so tolks, and heating furnaces in proportion. He the condemna the usual practice of lowing the coupling house lowe upon the spindire, activated by three drawings, showing the general distribution and the details of an iron work.

After the reading of the paper, a discussion ensued, Mr. Lowe believed

tical reasonings for preferring fixed couplings.—The communication was a learness ings for preferring fixed couplings.—The communication was a learness by three drawings, showing the general distribution and the details of an icon work.

After the reading of the paper, a discussion ensued, Mr. Lawe believed that there was an incurrectness in the statement of the iron, after being food from its cayges by the heat of the formace, taking up a done of earless fine only, thus becoming a carburet of iron, which is a fusible compound, and is such, fell metted into the hearth. On the contrary, he thought that the iron was combined with carbon in the ore, and that there was not any accounting the theory of the medium of the fuel to charge it with carbon.

In reply to "Why the ore required, or why the iron carried away, any of the surbon of the fuel?" Dr. Faraday stated, that the ore being essentially a carbonate of iron, the first action of head, either in the mise kilns or in the farance, was to draw off the carbonic acid and leave an oxide of iron, and then the further action of the fuel (besides sustaining a high temphratuse) was to obstract the awaygen of the oxide, and no to reduce the iron to the metallic other, after which a still further portion of the carbon of the fuel completed with the iron, bringing it into the state of easily fusible or pig-iron. As carbon may be communicated to the iron in know way, distinct ful their nature, either earburetted hydrogen, or carbonic acid, which occupy unarly every past of the air-way of the furnace, it would be devirable to distinguish, as far is may be in any furnace having a particular form or action, what proportion of the whole effect is due to the one mode of carbonication or he other.

Mr. Wallace stated that the ore was a carbonate of iron, or a probable of the advantages to be expected from the use of anthracite in ameliaging iron, made a series of experiments acveral years ago, from which he derived to the position that the carbon absorbed by the metal, and which

DOWLAIS IN 1841.

Throm the Mecond, or unpublished, Volume of the Railways of Great Britain and Irriand, by Francis Whishaw, Esq., Civil Regineer, M. Inst. C.E.)

There are few presents connected with railways who have not heard of the celebrated iron works of Sir John Guest, Bart., and Co., situated within a short distance of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire. The name of these works, and, loded, of, the our counting willags, which catends over hearly cereally acres, is Dowlais; the buildings constituting which are chiefly cottages, occapied by the numerous workmen engaged at this extraordinary establishment, at which so many of the edge-rails, with which both British and fereign railways are loid, have been manufactured. Of the forty acres occupied by the Diwlais Works, nearly orwan are nevered with the various buildings, forges, &c. The mineral property belonging to these works entends over an although nearly 2000 acres. Here are eligibleen binal-ferences, capable of making 1600 tone of iron per week, which are bisson by seven powerful elementagies, two of which have 12 feet blowing cylinders and 9-feet struke. The steam-power employed in the different operations is fully equal to 2000 horses, handen which there twenty water-balances for raising the ceal and ore to the searcase; there are also 300 horses, and seven becometive engines, completed in carrying the fron, cost, and cinder, to their different destinations. The consumption of fuel, per twenty-fone hours, is at present equal to 1100 tone, beclusting that used for domestic purposes; the coal is not of a very bituminous description, but very firm and compact, giving out intomes heat on bring ignited, but the different veins very coasiderably in quality and thickness; one of the seins is fonction fired thick, and the rest vary from three to him feet in blickness. The principal veins of tronstone are below the coal, alternating with rock, clay, and shale; and below this is the limestone, which is defined to large quantities from the every coal of the work,

former of which has no inclination of about 1 in 164, and the latter of 1 in 16. The mids of working the Morthyr breach is by means of sugged wheels in the incommittee-englises, which work late the rack on either side of the weg. The incommentives engines, which work into the reck on either side of the week. The incommentives used on this ruck have each as 65-lack sylimiter and 20-lack stocke, the pressure of steam being 45 lbs. on the appare inch; the area of being the comment of the superficient feet, and the number of tules is therty. The columity estained on the ruck, from Merchey to Dewlain, is equal to their

THE ICETATIONAL TRUE.—One of those extraordinary entereds of a formet weeks has lately been restored by that indefictionals gradagist, Mr. I Backman, and may now be seen at the Medical Hall. It is the finallist Stackwase, and may now be seen at the Medical Hall. It is the funcilised remains of the initity operatus, or fish linerd, in a very repulseful state of preservation. The sholeton enseasers mentry eight fort in imagel. The imagels of the contrast, or mouth, is follown inches, and in completely filled wish perfect booth. The orbit of the eye, which is very becausifully preserved, is free inches in classeter. It has 160 vertainer, and the ribe set partially corrected with what the discoverer is of episions in the actual skilled by the cases, exactly in the same relative position which they accepted in the cases, exactly in the same relative position which they accepted in the cases, exactly in the same relative position which they accepted in in the case, exactly in the same relative position which they accepted in the query, and joined together with coment. We are taid that the weight of the specimen and case is assay had a ten. Altogether it is a gradual imposing object, and well worthy an attentive examination by the division in famel grodupy.—Chelirekars paper.

Expension over the characteristic of the characteristic operation of the first the different being model from the part of Prestice, with a load of reals for Santine. This is the first womed which has been based for a furging part of Prestice Query. On Monday, the Randine, aim based with cook, for Quadron, boil our port, having been lades at Leitane.—Prestice Chromitic Chromitics Chromitics Chromitics Chromitics Chromitics (Santine, Chromitics Chromitics).

Quadior, left our part, having been lades at Lytham .- Prentee Chronich

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Mr. and o M Americ Bross in Manage and di Min Gar of the Her down b GEOLOGY .- A NEW SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY .- No. XIV.

TERRESTRIAL STRATA.-PRIMARY CAUSES OF THE PRO

TERRESPEAL STRATA.—PRIMARY CAUSES OF THE PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND DEPOSITION OF THERESPEIAL STRATA.

ALLUVIAL STRATA.—The formations demonimated allavisms, and which composes a very considerable composes of the open create of the carth, widely differ from each other in their parts and qualities, and, although under the cognomes of alianisous earths, they are resulty distinguished from occassic strate, yet, in their admintures with the other, new results are produced, the nature and character of which can only be accertained by dimical analysis. Geologiats, unable to account for their extent and pariety, have been led to impute their origin to the denomposition of rocks, and of the material of which the stratum is composed, which, in their localities, are exposed to the continued action of the atmosphere and to the analises in face of face. Thus, to account for these immense deposits forming Deltas, instead of looking to the continued and extensive process of production and reproduction, by which vegetable earth is produced, and from which vegetable earths and clays are produced. they look to the mountains furnishing this supply to the lower plains. It is true that destruction and production work, as it were, hand in hand together, but, nevertheless, destruction is subservient to productions, being in itself the act of production, or Nature. The mountains, in common with the plains, are the subjects of perpetual changes, the nature and extent of those changes being equally dependent on local influences. The Himalayas of the east, the Andea of the west, the mountains of the meon, have all phenomena poculiar to themselves, and phenomena locally disposed in each; ill of them have their highest peaks covered with snow, which thus protects these heights from the influences of the atmosphere, and, consequently, from degradation and lose of strata. The middle regions are bare and desolute—Inimical to the production of sinual and vegetable life—they are, therefore, exposed is the action of the atmosphere; but, those

localities regetation is abundant, and by its presence the soil becomes fixed, and protected from waste, '
The waste of mountains, carried by the water-courses into the lower lands, is a commingled mass of occanic and terrestrial regetable and suimal debris, and of aggregate masses and atomic particles of matter belonging to the minural kingdom. The heavier aggregates are, most of them, deposited in the line of descent; the sands are carried some little distance into the plains, and from these points the waters are continually giving to the soil, and abstracting from the soil through which they pass; thus, in the imprense trowical pains, the waters area lone in they have thus, in the immense tropical plains, the waters soon lose all they have acquired from the mountain strate, and the matters held in suspension when the rivers empty themselves into the ses, are wholly derived from

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the plains.

The destroying effects of water are evidenced in numerous localities.

The destroying effects of water are evidenced in numerous localities. The destroying exects or water are evidenced in numerous localities of the earth; the newly-produced terrestrial earth no sooner rears its head above the waters than it becomes at once the subject of production and of destruction—seaward, if an island on the shores of a continent, the breakers dash with ungovernable fury, increasing their power as the obspecial to their advance increase; sometimes, indeed, they throw up a materal boundary of themselves, but at other times they encroach upon the shores, and aweep the newly-formed earths gradually into the deep, to be therein deposited, or held in suspension by the waters, and these materials are again thrown up in other near localities; but however extensively the powers of destruction are exhibited, the actual waste of matter is as noowers of destruction are exploited, the actual water of matter is as no-ting, the action of the waters causing a displacement of particles and iggregates, and at the same time producing recombinations, in which atter is differently disposed with matter, but nothing is lost. Production and reproduction are simultaneously exhibited in all chang-

matter is differently disposed with matter, but nothing is lost. Production and reproduction are simultaneously exhibited in all changing bodies; nothing can be formed but by abstracting from principles or compounds already formed. Terrestrial earth is produced, and the rivers passing through this earth bears off a portion of the product, but the matters thus abstracted are once more safely lodged in the line of action, or they are carried into the ocean, and there, in union, form extensive deposits—thus nothing is lost; even rocks may decompose, and their parts be carried away, but their material, however united or uniting—however dianged in disposition or in character—is a produced substance, and in the thange nothing is abstracted from the earth, for the sum of earth's matter larvesses in overy vibration of time, and the sum of the waters diminishes is every vibration of time.

every vibration of time. Neither in the heds of trepical rivers, nor in, nor beneath, the alluvial spanits, can any extent of waste of the primary strate he observed; but, deposits, can any extent of waste of the primary strata he observed; but, as the other hand, this strata is constantly receiving accession to its parts that quasitive from the overlying earth-and thus it is to parts becomes more consolidated, and new results are produced. In Europe the mountain turrents rush through their confined barriers with great impetuosity, holding in suspension the disintegrated particles of rocks and ancient soils, and acceptance rolling before them huge fragments of rocks, depositing the larger fragments at the entrance of the valleys or plains, the sands, givel, and other compounds, being deposited in the line of action, and pertions of the lighter bodies being carried into the ocean; but in this demands of the distribution of bodies there is no waste of matter, nor does the soil of the plains characterist with the soil of the hills from whence the disinfegrated watter proceeds, other than where periodical is undations take place, the after proceeds, other than where periodical innodations take place, the saids held in suspension by the waters are deposited with the terrestrial if. The soils of tropical deltas contain no larger aggregates than sands,

nd very little curbonate of lime.

Vegetation cooling the earth's earfore preserves the far greater parties of very little carried the earth's earlied preserves the rar growner p Vegetation coating the earth's earlied productive powers of waters see at the older soil from degradation; the productive powers of waters see at a times experied to their destructive powers; the first are generally de-mand experied to their destructive powers; the first are generally deall times superior to their destructive powers; the first are generally de-telepped, and mischy difficand, over a great extent of surface of the sarth-lister or confined to small localities and to catematy merew boun-dates. Throughout the vast plains of America, of Asia, and of Wester Meica, the suil covering the surface of the earth for some hundreds of Situanable of oppore miles is almost purely terrestrial matter, termed "allevial soil," varying in depths from 100 to 700 or 800 feet. From the Upper Decema, in India, to the sea, the ancient soil gradually slopes, and within the Indian Ocean this slope continues for a considerable dis-lator; as the soil of the Delta advances upon the maters so does it in-trace is depth, and finally forms induces contents of sands, clays, it earth, for within the waters. The same phenomena are to be observed in the great plains of America, formed by the sid of the mighty rivers which himsect those plains. The higher lands, it is true, are, in semis-incubitive ially, or partially, decoded of terrestrial earth, but in most of them we decoursely to regetation—and the effect of regetation is to preserve the sail, and to prevent it from being wholly carried away by the flouds. The Deimons, 28 Leavement—the Gongen, industries Langularies, the river of Chicas, and did the road rivers of the carried away by the flouds. The Significant regetation of the course of the carried away by the flouds, and the read rivers of the carried away by the flouds, and all the road rivers of the carried flow and course away. The course of the carried away by the follows presenter, remaining press destinations prove type-work their away are continually formed by the points, and also to assemble, the lighter porticies are carried off by the recover of the carried off; then it is the lower lands, a deposition of Sating waters, but at the same time, in the lower lands, a deposition of Sating waters, but at the same time, in the lower lands, a deposition of Sating waters, but at the same time, in the lower lands, a deposition of Sating waters of the same of

with the debrie of rocks and the general wrock of matter; but throughout the land vegetation flourishes, from the lowest valleys to the hill tops, and with vegetation vegetable matter constantly inscrease—every plain and valley having its bods of argillassons earths, all attenting the producing

with vegetation regetable matter constantly increases—every plain and valley having its bode of argillinoses surfax, all attesting the producing powers of life.

That vegetable mould, in its polveralent state, as we behold it on the surface of the earth, is midden found beyond a few free in thickness, in temperate climates, is true; but, at the same time, the causes of effects produced are obvious to those who etady Nature nuclear every aspect. Vegetable mould is not a simple body, but a pulvoralent mass of compounds, produced by onimal and vegetable orders, genera, and species deposited on the separation of parts of hodies on previous depositions, and the subject of local and general change, in common with all other aggregates. In the upper lands of the Deccan of India it covers the plains to a considerable depth, the hundrity of the atmosphere not being sufficient to preserve its continuity of parts, or to unite the atomic particles and aggregates together; this is the case with a portion of the Delia of Egypt, and of some of the African and American plains: but, is those places where the said is deep, and the atmosphere hund, then the vegetable earth, constantly saturated with moisture, undergoes a change in the disposition of its parts, the waters corrying the heavier compounds, only, and acids into the Iswer bad, and, is the remodification of matter, olay is produced, for aluminous serth, as else, in but the more intimate unico of the principles, praximate principles, tamin aggregates of matter with each other, induced by infiltration of the waters through the lighter soils, and deposited in the lower portion of the act thus it is, when the vegetable matter is carried into the freshwater lakes, and there deposited, the change is almost instantaneous; but deposited in the bed of the ocean, and intimately united with the waters, it becomes a new result, differing is its qualities from terrestrial clay.

The increase of vegetable matter is exemplified in peat; *the plant on the surface continues to advance to

parties of the had, receiving, by infiltration from the upper hed, the aluminous and other compound preximate principles, becomes more consolidated towards the hase of which the vegetable fibre has disappeared, passing by transition into a blue unclause clay. Here it is evidenced by Nature, that the atomic particles of plants, on their entering the mineral kingdom, do not volatilize, but that they form the base, and unite with the base of the living plant, and are hald together by the aqueous elements with which they are enterated per ex, receiving and imparting proportion as they are influenced by local circumstances; the atherial principles, it is true, might volatilize by the natural or artificial application of heat, but, in such case, the fiving plant would tikewise he destroyed.

The accumulations of earths from the process of vegetation depend on the influences of the atmosphere and other tocal causes; in some countries earths rapidly accumulate, in others mederately; in others the increase from age to age our searcely be observed, in others no positive increase takes place. In many of the great deserts not a vestige of vegetable life appears, not one solitary blade of grass interposes between the eye of man and the corrobing sands on which he treads, and which, obsidient to the impulse of every breats on which he treads, and which, observed the waves of the ocean, without disposition, without intention—the mere matters of

and the secretaing sands on which he tream, and water, comment to unimpulse of every breath of wind, chiff from place to place as the wares of the ocean, without disposition, without intention—the mere estimate of impulse. As the strate of the Desert was 7000 years up, so is it sow, in its bulk of aggregate in many places, being without dissipation and without increase. Again, large extents of land, situate beneath the frigid some, are perpetually covered with ice and snow, and are thus, as it were, hermstically scaled for age, being incapable, under such circumstances, of producing vegetation or animal life. But, even in lands called sterile, or thus scaled from the operations of the atmosphere by local affections, Nature is not idle, but, in her work of change, numerous results are produced; thus, aggregate bedies and atomic particles consolidate, by chemical or mechanical action, into rock—the remains of shell-bearing sulmals are converted into fossils—the fessils become pebbles and stones—the pulveroland or calcareous strats become fixed—the consolidated strate in creaked and rent, and torn asunder—the asset unished become sendetone—the metals are produced—and, in the union of matter with matter, numerous results are produced—and, in the union of matter with matter, numerous results are produced, peculiar to localities, or generally exhibited in all parts of the terrestrial earth. The capacity of production of vegetation and animals is in the strate, and there is a natural tendency exhibited by the aid and in union with the atmosphere, heat and rais.

The change continually taking place on the surface of the carth are

to preduce organic hodies, but the power, as life, eme only be developed by the aid and in union with the atmosphere, heat and rain.

The changes continually taking place on the surface of the earth are ever dependent upon causes peculiar to localities produced by heat, meiastere, absence of moisture, or extresse cold. From constant exposure to excessive atmospheric heat, the hydrogen exhaled from aggregate masses and other gaseous bodies in union with engage replaces the hydrogen; thus, new results are produced peculiar to a hot dry latitude. Exposed to excessive moisture, the hardest rocks and the most consolidated strutagive may; anadiatone loses its fixidity, and again becomes and; pulveralent exposure of liese becomes fixed as marks and limestones; locally affect exposures to the superior exposure of these becomes fixed as marks and limestones; locally affects. auto of lime becomes fixed as mark and limestones; I feeted, carbonate of line becomes hard as mare an inneshness; locary sifected, carbonate of line becomes chalk, and chalk becomes flint, and numerous charges take place peculiar to the temperature under which they are placed. In order to illustrate this fact more particularly, let us hook to the many changes organic bodies, in death, may undergo. If shell-bearing animals be exposed to the atmosphere in Kagland, they speedily aring animals be exposed to the atmosphere in magistur, they specurity compose, the carbonate of lime, the silics, and animal matter, blunding th the earth on which they rest—thus, their primary identity becomes it; if the like shell bearing animals be exposed to the atmosphere on sert wastes, their solid parts, remodified by the oxygen, becomes more impletly united, and, in this manner, pass by transition into a one and before, in which the identity of the saimal form is sometimes still preposses, in which the intentity of the animal form is sometimes still preceived—and other times it is partially or wholly destroyed; insuladded in
structure of soft carbonate of lime in hot elimetes, if of bituminous qualities,
they pass by transition tate chald, but in similar electrons, is said under
latinules, they becomes converted first into chald, and finally into first;
imbedded in him lies clay, and imbiting within their organic structure the
alaminous principle of the clay, they become a calcudence fossel, and if
afterwards expused to tropical heat they become a calcudence fossel, and if
afterwards expused to tropical heat they become agents. If in detemposition a portion of their bituminous matters are withdrawn, they become a
simple carbonate of lime, with a base of silien; if one upon the saids of
the ocean they decompose, the silicious parts becoming saids, the other
constituents bitunding with the soil. In general decomposition they become frishle calcarcous unetter, compact limestons, or marble, in its varietime, so the accidence of union and elemental influence shall determine.

Such, and countless others, are the varying changes of organic formes or
aggregates after they pass into the minoral himpéres. Vagetanion becomes
regentable earth, engentable earth becomes clay; elsy becomes clay size, or
the vagatable earth, militing with measure earth, prelimes a minoral endless
recommends of combine. Exceptions moistoney, while its assists in the decomposition of combine.

on and reproduction, destroying our form of life only to graduous, carrying the material of one locality to another for distant from it montrolising or destroying the destructive power, by oversing the

sixed in its parts, by the addition of water—blue lian, the lowermost attratum, and still more condensed in its parts and qualities, by infiltration of matters from the overlying strate.

Was the soil of the plains produced entirely from the decay and decomposition of mountain strate, it would be found to consist of fragments of quarts, gravel, large depositions of conformats of lime, and such other consist of the parts of the parts of the fact, for the deposite almost wholly consist of terrestrial organic substances, blended with fine sends and sails, and are of such vest balk of aggregate on almost to equal the balk of aggregate of the mountains themselves, for the mountains to the height of 14,000 freet and upwards receive a constant soccasion of soil, in common with the plains, and, although local changes take place in the mountain heights from decapsimation of reals, the falling down of precipiewes ciffle, the action of remains waters or of volcanoes, still the factories in general adequates to, and very often greater than, their waste. The increase of the Deltan and vast plains of lands lying within the tempics one of the increase, but in lieu thereof the fertility of those lands, still increasing with the increase, but in lieu thereof the fertility of those lands, still increasing with the increase, but in lieu thereof the fertility of those lands, still increasing with the increase of soil; the periodical insudations carry of much of a this increase, but in lieu thereof the fertility of those lands, still increasing with the increase, but in these thereof the fertility of those lands, still increasing with the increase, and the vegetable matter is more equally distributed than it would otherwise be, did no insudations occur. Every portion of the cents where vegetation, and the representation of the countries, where the rivers meaneder through vest plains, covered with a loose vegetable soil, such a phenomenous could not be expected, the bulk of aggregate within the wasterned to the countries of higher l

which the world is composed.

The effects resulting from acdimentary deposits in sess, lakes, rivers, and on earth are locally displayed, the causes being local. Rivers are the active agents of change and of production of strata, both on the surface of the earth and in the waters—shey contribute to fill up the beds of seas, and their depositions contribute, with other aggregates, to shooth the the waters. The spoils of China and Tartary are carried by numerous rivers into the Yellow Sea, and thus the basin of the sea gradually fills with yellow clay. All the seas and great lakes cahibit similar phenomena,

GEOLOGY .-- A NEW SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY.

GEOLOGY.—A NEW SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY.
TO THE ENTYON OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

STR.,—Mr. Montague has a great knack of jumping to any conclusion that suits his purpose. In his comarks on my lotion of 20th wits, he says that "by 'Ferrum's' own showing we are to conclude that the radiating heat must be most manifest in the super creat of the sarth." I believe all your readers will preverse that I advanced nothing of the knd. Mr., M., in his teath paper, asserted that if there were any central beat in the earth, the lower depths of the occas, must be very hot. I opposed his opinion, and gave the illustration of the hotions of a teakettle remaining seel, although placed over a fire, because the best is carried off by the evaporation of the water; the lowest stratum of water being the collect, and not the heat being most manifest to the oppore crest of the earth, nor could such a conclusion have been fairly drawn from anything stated in sey letter. Surely Mr. Montague, "the child of Nature," and her pupil, cumont be no ignoresat of his mother's laws as not to know that heat is communicated to fluids appeared, the warmer strate ascending, and the colder strate decording to their respective a justiful gravity, but that heat is consumed to plain the pupil facility; and they partitle the heat means a sideways, with almost equal facility; and that as the partitles of solid master counted ducted by solvide in every direction, spearch, downwards, and sideways, with almost equal facility; and that as the particles of solds master cannot change places, as is the case with fluids, that past of the "cruet" of the earth which is nearest to the source of had must, of course, he the hottest. If Nr. M., about "the child of Nature," he indeed legacement of the difference between solds and fluids as regards the mode and degree in which they respectively conduct heat, let him place a lamp of coal, a low of wood, or a brick on, his fire by the side of his toakettle, and he will find that although the stratum of water nearest to the fire is the ceidest, the reverse is the case with the solid, that part of it measure to the fire

ng the Astront.

As to what Mr. M. says of the "not very enciable state of being placed As to what Mr. M. says of the "not very enciable state of being placed as to what Mr. M. says of the "not very enciable state of being placed." t the for of the teakettle in a tealest in, and the trodestire on the fire, it does not fallow that doid. The degree of heat to which the upper stratum of the water to man finish. The dogree of bond to which the upper elections of the water would be related must depend on the relative intensity of the fire, depth of water in the vessel, and surface exposed for evaporation. As regards the cosm, is to evergine as are at far fags of the tembertie, but it is a deep ene, and exposes a vast surface for evaporation. Mr. M. again super. "the lowest hole of the cesses we precume to be nearest the central fire, and consequently () seconding to the calculations of the Pintensists, they must be in a state of white heaf." This consequence is solely the deduction of Mr. Montague, and not of the Pintensists. I see my "tealswith" case has falled to convince them, so I will try thin with a drame segment follows this is grander, and may east his dignified ideas better. Now, would not that engineer be considered a very silly one, who should say of a hollor at work.—"The lowest plates we presume to be necessed the grate fare, and consequently they must be in a state of white heaf; yet this is just the declaration, Mr. M. makes.

Our may geological, in addition to other micropresentations, makes me, say that the lerisary strate in the Faris basin are sensual towards yeeks.

Our map geologist, in addition to other micropresentations, makes menay that the fertiary strate in the farts basin are several thousand yards
in thickness. Let him look at my letter, and he will find in it sothing
of the nort. I said that the horing at Grenelis would have to be continued
agreed thousand yards deepes, in order to reach the "granitin flace"
(which Mr. M. assented the geologists were martified and disconnected by
mot touching, but which I say those predegists have wished or expected
to reach). Must I tell Mr. Montages, that between the granite and the
tectiony strate there generally intervenes another formation, called the
"accordary," which forms a part of those "many thousand yards I"
Mr. Montages wishes use to "give come further classification of the genetic floor, central heat." he. This is not my humanes at present. I took
up my pee to show that Mr. M., is making certain according respecting
the Artesian well now Parin coinced grant green terrespect of the neckers of by the Artestan well near Phris, evinced grows ignorance of the applicate period by the no degreeatically condemned. I will now even go further, as any that, if Mr. M. consent give any authority for his expressions, the gravitative were mortified and disappointed by not touching the gravit fines of Granello, he want he content to have it suppressed that the asset ton referred to was used without, in defiance of trails; and, as NATUR.

generated to we mend to content to have it suppressed that the assuration referred to we made wilfully, in definence of truth; and, so NATURE is TRUTH, how will Mr. M. stand with his mothers and governmentersafter?

In his make to say instan, Mr. M. considers and the systems of markets gradagy, as "having the fact of reference more or ions intervenes with theoretic interestables and positive assertions, which are largefully constrained and positive assertions, which are largefully as positively constrained to find that he teniorises his own Yessian in this charge, as he very wall may. I will not have the vanily to presente in this charge, Mustingue's condition in geoingy, as he requests not to do. I would, have now, resonanced him, to parting, to provide a total of the real front published by Reidsmin and Ca., which he can get for a children to first head, published by Reidsmin and Ca., which he can get for a children to the first the conting of sarrying, and vertifying come of the coperiments, he will admit that, sink-ray used anglested as requeste for largeful plant. The adjoint has been very used anglested as request for largeful generalized and beautiful first factors of beautiful.

April 14.

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[As spiide, which will appear two or three techs becaus in the Min ternal, on "Your are Advisor, And rec Carriers," will be, pathogu, not answer to "Furram,"—M. G. M.]

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

新星. 5 T F G B F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F			
Bouth Eastern Railway London Tavern April	20	***	1.
Maytor Granics Company London Coffee house May	1		8.
Fullsteen Tin & Copper Mining Co. 44, Finshury oquate		400	
Alten Mining Association		000	10
Anglo Mexican Mint Company S. New Broad elect			
Resropeen Gas Company	4	33.62	10
Imperial Brazilian Mining Assoc London Tavers		1000	
Menican Company MJ, Great Winches of street		1000	
West Wheel Jowel Mining Am'n . 20, Threadmoodle elrest		+1.00	
Croydon Railway London Tavern London Tavern		X, Y, \emptyset, Y	
Imperial Continental Gas Ass's 7, While Hart-court			
Mattenal Provincial Rt. of Regiand 117, Nishopagate street	1.0	11.04	EX.
EALIA.			

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS. Erwon or Josiano ... We shall be glad to reactive a copy of the "Report Mining Districts of the County of Meath," and, if found, as our corresp states, deserving notice, will receive every attention at our hands. RASS' Fronzais Para, "he are

Making Discretics of the Creaty of House, "and, if forced, as our confrequencies testates, descriving notice, will receive every attention at our hander.

Brans' Freevate Puny.—The commoniteation on, this subject is an advertise-money, and can only appear as such in our extremes.

We abound feel greaty chileged in "W. R.," or any other correspondent, for " an account of the boring, and description of strate," passed through in the formations of the Artestan well at Promedity.

"M. P." (Bristel).—The first ship, proposed by deam-power, that ever crossed the Alizatio, was, we believe, the Refert Fritise (built in New York), in or should the pear 1023—certically so the one mentioned by our correspondent.

Beveral reviews are in type, and will be published, perhaps, in our east Journal.

"F. T. C." (Lancaceton).—We should not action our correspondent to publish a description of his invention, as such course would prevent the securing of a patent of the proposed proposed in the country about 1914.

Apply in Messer, Ponds and Carpmand, Lincoln's issue, who will seadily forestive Indivention, while any service we can reader, to diverting public attaction to the principles, will be affinited or its the greatest phesory.

Kreck us a now if man,— it affined no pleaseers to record the great reformation labely effected amongst the large class of Fish peasanty completed to the "all gloricons caused of Trongormone," or to the money were addictioned general lateract to war read in a giving it a phase to once or lease or a distributed to the "all gloricons caused by the part of the money were addictioned general lateract to war read in the given on the proper course of distributed of setting lateract to war read in a giving it of a phase to once or course.

For Agrange and Carpman of Menze — The Editor will fast much indebted in

Asserve and Carrains or Manya. The Editor will feel much indebted to Captains, and other Agents of minos, abroad and of hume, by the transmission of Englains, and other Agents of minos, abroad and of hume, by the transmission of Englains and are the minoral, and aim the mino, with the elever of princing them in a colinoleten, more being formed, heating for to adject the classification of the several unionais of the cortions districts—adject, and provided the continues and individual adject and time as an action of the continues of the continues districts—adject, and the continues of the cortions districts—adject, and the continues of the cortions districts—adject, and the continues of the cortions of the description and underlying of indees, with solices of homes, even come on, french, to,, and the highly conceptable, and will be placed in come of the continues of the contributions. It is present, from time to time, to give paper, breathing on proticular districts, in the minimum of the formation, with an illustrative plan, or action.

THE MINING JOURNAL. Mailway and Commercial Gajette.

LONDON, APRIL 23, 1842.

We regret that it is out of our power to " report progress " the proposed tariff, in which our readers are so immediately interested, but, having good reason to believe that we have nothing to hope-but all to fear, it behaves us to call the attention not only of the mine adventurer, but the working miner, to the fearful effects to be apprehended from the carrying of the measure. This course becomes the more necessary, from the evil which has attended the uncalled for publication of the pumphlet of Sir CHABLES LEMON, who, we should think, has ere this, in common with the mining community at large, regretted that he should have so committed himself, and, at the same time, injured that interest which he has heretafore evinced the most earnest desire to advance,

We shall proceed to demonstrate the effects likely to be attendant on the measure, and, according to our usual practice, submit further " facts and figures," so that the question may be fairly conaidered, and no information kept in the back ground.

The following are the respective quantities of foreign ore sold at the tickstings in Swanses for the past twelve months, and also for the four months of the present year :-

1941.	Your.		Atmi	mat.			A	reing	pa.
Cubes Misses	22,687	191119	£341,543	18		ereses A	[15	9	3.
Bantings	7,930		129,721	1.3	8		16	2	
Committee	10,759	1111111	243,738	1		******		1.3	
Other mines	883	1111111	15,962	19		****	18	2	0
Total	41,638		730,986	3	6		12	18	9
Cohes Mines	8,383	** 11 4 * 4 *	113,639	1.5	6	41115544	1.3	6	6
Santiago		0000		3		3111111	14	7	
Chill				8		15311511	25	6	
Other mines		0.00111	3,294	10		14744111	14	10	
Total	14,213		E32,441	14			18	4	9

Comparing the sales of the first four months of the present year

Milesa.	Toma.		A.monu	mil.			A	rebug	100
1841. Cubes	7400	27 'W	FIELST4				E12	3	-
1942 Ditte	8,363	111111	113,639	18	46		1.5	6	- 6
1841., Santiago	1471	64 11 11	29.344	3			1.7	10	- 0
1842. Ditto	3459		36,848	3		111111	10	2	9
1841. Chill	5973	*****	88,635	1.5	8		24	3	0
1942. Dime	8228	*****	58,749	5		******	33	6	
1841 . Signifer misson .				.5			8.9	-	
1842. Doss	888	Shine	3,794	10	60		14	10	

and April, 1841, of 12,505 toms, yielding 250,1490, as, at an avetage price of 16d, in per ton, and in the present year 14,303 tons. amounting in money to 222,4416. 14s., or 16f. he per ton.

In officing each observations as appear to bear on the question, will be coefficient, for our purposes, to deal with record members, ad we, therefore, take the amount of sales for the past year at This, NEW .- of this a retain was the produce of the Cobre and Sam-tiage Mines, which yielded dividends (besides the same placed to could of the reserved fand of 160,000d, or 18 per ceaules. If we take the Chill and other fineign mee in the same ratio, it will be manifest that sei,must in addi-m thereto was realised—making in all yes, case, the amount of profits divided amongst the properties, which exceeded the sur-plus returns of all the Corewall mass for the past three years. As it is some object to riving the effect which this indica of foreign some most have on our house mines, taking into reconfideration and early the quantity and produce, but the low price at which they are being perfect, it may be the stopping stone to some effection of a

raised, and the vast profits yielded to the adventures, it is only reased, and the vast profits yielded to amount of profits by the number of tons of metal smelted in bond for the past year (which, although only considered as an approximate, must be near the mark), to see at what rate the mines of Cuba and Chili could render copper in our home market.

ir home market.
The quantity of cake copper from foreign ores experted last year
as 8488 tons, represented by imports of 41,658 tons of ore, which, assuming the area imported to represent the cake copper, would give us an average produce of something about 20 per cent. Now, as 9488 tons of copper yielded dividends to the amount of 246,000l., it is clear that the profit divided is equal to nearly 30l. per ton on cake copper; that the profit divided is equal to nearly 300, per ton on cake copper; and if to this we add the difference in price between copper smelted in bond and that of our home mines—vis., 81. to 101, per ton—it is manifest that the ores of Cube and Chili could be rendered at 401, per ton less on the price of cake copper than those of this country. This being proved, we have next to take into consideration the advantages which the foreign miner already possesses, and this is admitted on all hands to be at least 81. 5e. to 81. 10s. per ton on the charges of smelting, leaving out of note the further advantages without on the mixture of our Cornick Welsh and Frish cree attendant on the mixture of our Cornish, Welsh, and Irish ores with the rich produce of Cuba. These facts admitted, we consider the case to be clearly made out-viz., that the introduction of the pro duce of foreign ores into our home market (which is really our only protection), must be to destroy all property invested in our mines, and to throw tens of thousands out of employment.

What is the course pursued by Ministers, and what must be its affect? The foreign miner, we have shown, has not only the advantage of 81. So. to 81. 100. per ton, in smelting his ores in this country, but he's enabled to sell his copper at 401, per ton less than that obtained for British produce, without being subjected to a loss, and hence the home miner must either, on the introduction of foreign course meet the foreign miner in the survey to the reign copper, meet the foreign miner in the market or stop his mines. It may be said that, with the large influx of foreign ores last year, our prices did not recede. To what cause is this to be attributed, it is well to inquire, and doing so we shall find that

France was preparing for war, that her imports of copper for sheathing and other purposes were more than ordinary; that Russia, from whence she had her principal supply, has been unable to continue her exports not only from the increasing demand at home, but the alteration in their coinage, which having been called in on account of the precious metals alloyed with the copper, had, for a time, an effect on the foreign markets. Again, England took up a warlike position, and our navy required an additional supply; but, even leaving out of the question these adventitious circumstances, one thing is quite clear, that the preduces of all the foreign creat smelled in this course. or the question these adventitious circumstances, one thing is quite clear, that the produce of all the foreign ores smelted in this country in bond was exported, and sold at prices ranging from 81 to 101, per ton under that of home produce, and yet 250,0001, could be divided in the way of dividends—thus proving that the foreign mines could supply the foreign market, at reduced prices, while the mines at home was enabled only to support himself by the protection afforded him by the home market. It is now proposed to admit foreign copper here, and allow its use for home consumption, the result of which, we apprehend, must be to sumbant the produce of result of which, we apprehend, must be to supplant the produce of this country. We do not object to the continuation of the system this country. We do not object to the continuation of the system heretofore adopted, of smelting or even rolling foreign copper in bond, so that they do not interfere with our markets at home or our British possessions, for, we repeat, if foreign copper be once allowed in our home market, the mines of this country must go

In such case, we would ask, what would be the conse? We may, however, be told that no harm can result while quence? We may, however, be told that no harm can result white our produce is 12,000 tons per annum, and that from foreign mines 5000; and, as was said by an intelligent correspondent ("R. W."), writing upon the subject in a late Number of the Journal, how can mines producing 5000 tone supply a demand of 20,000? and hence that our conclusions are erroneous. On this point we have only to refer to the sales of the past month, noticed last week, and to the encouragement which will be given to the foreign miner to bring over ones of lawer produce, he having the wide margin, as we have already shown of a profit of 40f, per 10n.

we have already shown, of a profit of 40f. per ton.

we have already shown, of a profit of 40f. per ton.

With the knowledge we possess of the vast quantities of ore from a to 14 produce, which can be sent over from Cuba, thousands of tons lying at surface as "halvans," while tens of thousands can be raised at 10s. to 15s. per ton, it is not to be surprised at that we should contemplate the proposed measure of Ministers as one fraught with evil. Let but our mines be once abandoned, and we refer to those which yield the large produce, and worked at a heavy cost, from being deep mines—and then the foreign miner will keep up the price of copper, because he can supply the market as he pleases, and so govern the crice, while there is no wholesome check. pleases, and so govern the price, while there is no wholesome check afforded. It is hardly necessary to advert to spelter, which leaped from 12t. to 42t. per ton, or sulphur, from al. 10s. to 14t., and then reduced to 0t when our own mines were put to work, to render this manifest to the mast obtuse. Minister or member of the legionative body, who are to determine on the restrection to be a flowled. lative body, who are to determine on the protection to be afforded to the home miner. If, again, we take another view of it, and suppose that the copper can be rendered by the foreign minerasy, at 80% per ton—we should find that 1,600,000% would be the returns. Of this sum we will allow even 20% per ton for smelting thus \$600,000% would be expended in this country instead of the 1,600,000% the value of the metal, and which \$600,000% expendie benefit of at the present moment, so that we sl

lose, as regards labour alone, in our copper mines, 1,200,000d. There is another point which must not be lost night of in the consideration of this question—that of the addition to our national wealth, arising from our mineral products. We may assume the entire mineral produce of this country at 20,000,000£ annually, the greater projection of which is expended in labour; but, let us become dependent on foreign nations, and what is the result? We eastein a loss of not only 10,000,0001, annually, but are subjected to such tax or duties as the liberality of foreign Governments may, in their clemency, think fit to impose. We may, it is true, be told by the free trucker, that, if the miners of Caba and Chili can furnish try the free transe, that, if the masses of Caba and Cath can regears copper to the manufacturer at 604, 704, so sol. per tou, in place of 904 to 1004, why should the miners enjoy a manaceptly, whereby foreign copper is precluded from coming into our home market? Our reply to this is simple; the produce of our mines is, as already observed, an accession to our national wealth, while the numbers on gaged in working them are at least 30 to 1 compared with those emplayed in the manufacture of the metal. Millions are conharked which must be succified—the mines once shandoned cannot be reasoned cutley of expital, and serious delay in again p them to work—the working wher being thrown out of employment has no resource but the Paur Law Union - the country become product on foreign augusty - and we could our money out o ent of this constry into foreign climes, to give employment to the slave; and, furthermore, the messes so sent away from this country go to enrich foreign nations, who take not our manufactures in return. We fost exhering further on the questions, but treat that what we have already said will have its due weight with those to whom our cheevestions are more particularly addressed.

We now return to the point which we felt it our duty to introthere is one prefetary remarks—that of the working miner hooking to himself, and not placing a reliance on those who absold represent him, but who he will, we lear, find to be "trained in the camp. It is, we find, absolutely necessary that he closeld come forward, holdly claim, and endeavour to maintain, his rights. Having hussily sketched a form of printice, we hesitate not to enhunit it to the consideration of the money, and, although for fe

like nature from those who, feeling the effects of the measure already produced, and those to be calculated upon, are better able than ourselves to describe their position, and to judge of the lan-guage in which any memorial should be coached.

The humble petiti-n of your Majesty's faithful subjects employed in the mines of Corawall, showeth-

The humble petiti-m of your Majest's faithful subjects employed in the minus of Cornwull, showeth—

That the proposed measure of your Majest's Misisters, whereby coppet creftum the mines of Cuba and clorwhere, the protocre's slave or foreign lanour, is intended to be admitted at 25 per cent. on the main contained is over of less than 4 profuse, and at 5 per cent, on over exceeding such geofuse, is frught with evil to all suggested mines in this country, and, if pursioned, muse, he a great measure, if activately, annihilate the mining interests of Great Misins.

That, is like manner, the proposed introduction of foreign the at 6t. per ton. The control of the manner, the proposed introduction of foreign the at 6t. per ton. That, is like manner, the proposed introduction of foreign the at 6t. per ton. So, yet ton stood who the ore, which is further reduced to 4s, per ton from Mitthis possessions, will have the effect of stopping the greater part, if not the whole, of the fin mines in Cornwall.

Your petitioners humbly solvent, that these measures are wholly uncalled for, whether no regards the revenue contemplated by your Majesty's advisors, or the assumed advantages which are the revenue there are about 112 copper mines working—the seminer, which afford employment to at least 1; 00 indictinals.

That the amount annually expressed in hours gione may be estimated at 1,2' 0,000; It addition to which are the various timeless of persons employed in all of the mines, benick are the calciume to numerous branches, benicks those directly employed.

That the measure of existence to numerous branches, benicks those directly employed.

That the measure of existence to numerous branches, benicks those directly employed.

played.

That at least 550,6001. In annually expended for mining materials, which give supployment to many thousands engaged in foundries, manufactories, and the crisgs of ores, exclusive of the vessels employed in freighting the ores to Swanes That, with the view of diminishing file cost of working the mines, a capital 100,6001, and apwards has been expended in constructing railroads, to afford it diffice for transit—the capital embarised in which must be lost if the mines be a market.

he time. That the labour employed abroad is principally that of slaves, the price being

That the labour employed abroad is principally the second about \$3.9, or 100.0 a man.

That the sumber of persons engaged in copper onceiting works of this country do not exceed give, while those is copper mines in spwards of 50,000.

That is, the tim smelling events the number is less than 100, while those engaged is the mines is 10,000 to 12,000.

That your petitioners before your Majesty's advicers to be in ignorance of the injury which the proposed measure is calculated to inflict on the community at large; and, moreover, that it is much to be lausented that your Majesty's Ministers did not avail themselves of that practical information which they might have readily acquired.

and avail themselves of that practical intolmetion where they might have reason acquired.

That your petitioners have good reasons to apprehend that parties interested in fravelym mines have had an undue influence with your Majesty's Ministers, and that the late alteration in the tariff is solely attributable to such influence. Your petitioners, in conclusion, humbly pray that your Majesty will not allow the projected tariff to receive your Majesty's marction—a measure which, if carried one, must have the effect of therowing one of compleyment upwards of ion-his individuals in the country of Convanil alone, who are employed directly and indiverting the relines, while little or no advantage is obtained by additional employment being affected to any other claim; and, further, that the revenue to your Majesty's directrement must be insignificant, compared with the injury indirected, and the loss that must be not aloned in that artising from the taxation to which the country is at present subjects of and that slicinit the tariff to carried, and only will millions of capitals be sacrificed, but your loyal subjects will be reduced to happary, and this country become dependent as supply from foreign nations.

We are aware that the conclusioned at the first war may be We are aware that the conclusions at which we arrive may be

said to be extreme—that our language is bold, and, perhaps, even more so in the opinion of some, and especially the Members for the county of Cornwall, than circumstances call for; but, it must be remembered, that our deductions are drawn from "facts and figures." We are no free trade visionaries, nor are we the advocates or supporters of measures whereby the adoption of a general plan should be destructive of an important interest, whether considered with regard to the capital embarked or the many thousands employed. employed.

In conclusion, we may observe, there are good grounds for believing that the deputation from Cornwall have become alive to the serious injury which will be inflicted on the miner, and that they serious injury which will be inflicted on the miner, and that they really mean to ask for a protecting duty of 101. per ton. We can tell them they will not get it, and, further, that they have only to thank themselves (more especially Sir C. Lemon) for their pusillanimous conduct that it was not obtained in the first instance. Mr. Ald-Thomrson, M.P., and some others, we believe, were "wide awake," and did not lose the opportunity of promoting the interests of foreign mines while the deputation were "dozing." We have, again, only to repeat that, in our opinion, the protective (!) duty will be no protection.

In another column will be found a notice of the late dreadful ex-plosion of "fire-damp" in the neighbourhood of Manchester, by which seventeen men and boys were killed, and several others dangerously injured. We have too much reason to fear, that many-very many, lives are sacrificed in that and other districts owing to the want of practical ventilation. A correspondent, writing on this sub-ject from Newcastle, says-" I know too well the custom further south, where gross ignorance prevails; for instance, the surgeons, in this case, seem to have been the directors of operations in getting at the sufferers no viewers appear to have been directing matters—so that between spirited and ignorant proceedings, even offer an exin, lives may be lost or gained—as the most of them are lost by after damp "that ensues." Would it not, then, be well for some the 'after damp the 'after damp' that ensues." Would it not, then, he well for some spirited owner in subsait his colliery to the inspection of the more experienced northern viewer? we are quite astisfied that such course would lead to improvement; while it is quite shocking to think that human life should, to say the least, he constantly placed in immiment danger, when the application of known practical prin-ciples might be the means of rendering doubt and danger strangers to both owner and workman.

Victual's Inov Works, -The announcement of the sale of the Vis-tria Iron Works, belonging to the Monocouthshire Iron and Coal Commy, by Mr. Hopport, at the Auction Mart, prate-mentions, who, however, manifested but little interrday, attracted a large assumablegs, who, however, manifested but little interest. The property was past up at 26,00000, and bought in at 74,00000, it being stated that 160,00000, had been expected. We should not be surprised to hear of other "plant's and valuable manifesty" consing into the market, but as we see not element to be present at the nestings of the Bilgeranton from Company (bulk yesterday), the Bhymnay look, or the Cambridon Company, we regret where not in a providing to give such industrialism as might save farther how.

from teing contained by entirevaguist minagement and maken aspecialized.

The Converse Manness Lancesist, — The depolation appointed by the late moveting of the actions increase at Machinth zero makening interest at Machinth zero makening regarded in Lanchon in makening and professional first the Conversional a higher profession. Losselve in entire solution of the first that Coverson and a higher protecting delay for one over these time now teriff proquency is her, from what we give here, it does not appear that their prospects of success are very cheering. It is the episions of solver and well-industrated such, that if the new new recovers, the time solvers of Cottewall, with the control, and it for new fact recovers as a promote that solve of Cottewall, with the coinset, about it for its other of the great minors, who exected themselves as confountly at the last election, legin to find out that they have paid too done for their whitele. The discovery is, however, make the last; and the pain with whigh Corporal is threstoand line at their done.

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THE NEW TARIFF-FOREIGN ORES.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

Frices of English and Foreign Metals, on the usual credits, in London the first week in each mouth, for the past six years, ending December, 1841, showing the highest, lowest, and average price for each year:— IRON. Highest, Lowest, 62 0 ... 474 0... 4 10... 6 0... 318 0... 474 0... 4 10... 6 10... 6 10... 6 10... 6 10... 6 10... 6 10... 6 10... 6 10... 12 0 0 0... 10 15 ... 7 10... 10 15 ... 7 10... 10 15 ... 7 15... 10 0 0 0... 10 15 ... 7 15... 8 5 ... 6 15 ... 6 15 ... 6 15 ... 6 0... 8 8... 10 15... 10 0... 10 5... 10 5... 2 0... 5 11 10 10 10 9 7 COPPER June. 67:12 67:12 91 92 91 96 10:1d 11d 11d 11d 11dd Nov. Bec. Bit | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10 May. d'105 93 93 95 10 11d 11d 11d TIN.

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QUICKE

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF COPPER SHEATHING. BY J. J. WILKINSON, ESQ.

Two former papers, by the same author, treated of wood and tend sheath ing for ships; the present communication gives, in the introduction, a general account of copper as a metal—the localities supplying it—the uses to which it has been applied, from the earliest period to the present time—and the relative estimation in which copper of various countries is held on as, count of its degree of purity, its ductility, or its latter preparation, in which latter particular British copper is stated to be pre-eminest. An epitome is then given of a return to the House of Commons, whence it appears that in 1839, into Swansen alone, there was imported 4350 cwts. of on wrought metal, and 419,608 cwts. of ore, and that there was exported during the same year, of British metal, 183,743 cwts., and foreign metal 113,830 cwts. Copper from Sweden is considered more malicable than that from Hungary, but the purmer is not so good as British metal, as it contains a portion of iron. Copious extracts are made from Knowles's Noval Architecture, whence is quoted the first recorded use of copper sheathing upon the Alarm frigate, in 1761; at that period it was believed that sea-water had little action upon pure copper, and the rapid decay of the partial sheathing of certain ships was atpure copper, like that employed on the Toriar, could be destroyed in the short space of four years, while the shouthing of the Betovic, an old Dutch man-of-war, and of the Plymouth yacht, was perfect after twenty-four and twenty seven years' service; in both the latter there was an alloy of 1-360th part of sinc. Much information is given on the rolling of copper sheets—the dimensions—the weight per square foot of different ganges—and the uses to which the various kinds are applied; as also on the quantities of metal case for sheathing. The Neptune, of 100 guns, was could with 4750 sheets, weighing altogether 17 tons 19 cuts. The use of copper sheathing is to protest the wood from destruction by the worm, and to prevent the adhesion of woods, burnacies, &c., which impede the sailing of the vessel. On the first introduction of copper, it was used in conjunction with iron beits and other asiralogs; these some caldated, and serious accidents occurred. It was advised, in consequence, that all the buits should be of copper or mixed metal. The attention of the Government was directed to the subject, and Sir Humphrey Davy was appointed to experiment upon specimens of metal of different qualities. He some discovered that when two discinciles metals are in contact, and immersed in sea water, a voltain effect is produced, which consists a rapid corresion of the more explicitly metal, while the other remains unia pred. In 1886 Sir Humphery Davy communicated to the Government that he had discovered a means of preventing the percusion of the copper by rea bring it electro-asystine. This he proposed to effect by proiron, or any other easily exideble motel; after a veriety of experiments be determined that the protectors should consist of six bars of test-less, when united surface should be 1-250th part of the area of the supper expend to the better of the men water; two of them were placed soldships on the keel of the ship, two on the town, and two on the street about three feet under water. As for an the philosophical fact was consecued, the secolt was conchairs, as the enjoyer pulliced an unstr. Inconveniences, however, asserwhich had not been forcered; as the supported and acidate, its whole restaur was specify severed with baroacter and secureds, which collected in each praedition on to impute the salling of the rescela, and adveced so fact that, is reserving them, the copper was frequently turn away; the protochers were therefore electroned, in 1496, for all creats on servine, but were still send for the ships lying up in hurbour ; the bottoms of these became, however, so first, that, in 1928, the system was surjectly abundoned. After the protectors had been for some months on the ships' bottoms, it was found that on the

rater excluse a red unide was firemed, a of Laurativ II, for some depth, a solu-

es to emailment two long or two short & t

british, and the quality exact he recovered. Less copper is now expected from Bassia basease the attention of the miners in directed to the gold miner. Mr. Toylor attributed the superiority of the quality of the foreign copper to the are being emelted with charges | nterest English engger is emilted with blications coal, frequently containing sulphus .- Trues, Int. Civil Espinore.

Dynggageness or yes Gages Pragases.—From an account of the in-bours of Col. Vyes and Mr. Furring, read at a late meeting of the Archi-tectural Society, we find those gentlemes represent the original dimensions of the Great Pyramid oner Gueth or vari as to be almost introdicte. The pyramid was stated to have been 764 appears fact at the later, and 400 fact of perpendicular bright, covering 13 across 1 rook 22 perchas of ground, and could not now be built for less than 30,000, storling.

THE NEW TARIFF—FOREIGN ORES.

TO THE REPTOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sta.—It appears from your last week's publication that the gentlemen, who waited on Lord Rigon, on behalf of the British Mining Interests, found, on their interview with his lordship, that other gentlemen, who had been more active than thomselves, as well as more secret in their movements, had procured a reduction from 5 to 24 per cent, on all foreign copper ores below 14 per cent; and, judging from the report of what passed during the interview alluded to, it would also appear that the Cornish gentlemen, in their great alarm at the 25 per cent, duty, much have forgotten their business with his lordship, which was to endousement to convince him of the necessity of a greater duty than 5 per cent. It would not be supposed by Ministers, instead of which the time was chieffy see, capited in opposing the 25 per cent. duty, by the abound statement that it would enable the proprietors of foreign mines—in fact, would be an inducement for them—to mix their now valueless 7 per cent. ore with others of 29, and, in this way, bring in their ores at the low rate of duty, and, consequently, in increased quantities. I think, on reconsidering the matter, you will agree with me, that Mesars. Vigers, Turner, and otherw, would have better promoted the interests of the English miner, in quietly wabmitting to the 25 per cent., than by opposing it, for, rely on it, the object of the owners of foreign mines is not to bring in additional quantities of orea, as supposed by the gentlemen above-named, for the Alderman and his friends know very well, that this mere mixing the 7 per cent. with 20 per cent. cens is not sufficient to reader the forence a source of profit to them—on the contrary, were they to do so, they would not only disposess themselves of the 7 per cent. from the stream of the per cent. In the second of the per cent of the per cen

Assert.—As 12j is to 40, or 1256 lbs. lifted forty foot high with 4000line. I have had several whoels exected for pumping water and for other purposes, and have invariably found these calculations to be nest the truth. The most satisfactory way that I have found for proving the power assumately is by pumping water, but then the house or plungers applied for that purpose should be in good working order, and the water pumped up should not only be measured by the oven of the cylinder or piston and length of the stroke, but also proved by measuring the stream discharged at the head of the lift, by having a small claters or some other vessel prepared for the trial.

length of the left, by having a small cisters or some other vessel prepared for the trial.

The mode of measuring running water by width, depth, and time is not
a catilefactory way, elthough it is a common practice as a rough guess.
The water may also be measured by the contents of each bucket, and
counting the number.

I have now two wheels working a manufactory, but of present have no
promping water wheel at work. I am in course of creating a new wheel,
and if more power than what is stated in the foregoing can be obtained, I
chould be thoubful if some of year readers would point out the messes. A
quick plain way for no over to calculate it (making olivewances for friction)
a little more than I is to 4; or, should the wheel be well constructed, and
very nest the misse shaft, may come nearly as I is to 3—and not, as your
Binchingly correspondent anys, 163, at the expenses of 903, or nearly as I is
J. I doubt his right to the nome be accounce ("A Misser"). A minor,
either as a largely taker or a largely letter, should know something of
calculation.

The parties who raised so many objections against you about the time you first commenced the publication of your Journal, would semections only up the names by calling one four or siz, and, in some incleasion, ton or meet, but, through your weekly caucaba and against on, it is now become hard work for even "A Miner" to make the public bulleve that one is den.

Vale of Liwyd, April 19.

W. WESSLAR.

Vale of Liuryd, April 19.

SERAM ENGINES. WATER. WHERLS.
TO THE SERVED OF THE MINES AND REAL.

Rea.—I agree with your correspondent, B. Dominerand, wherein he says that I can an exceedingly had writer—and that my faint English and confound collection may been made him mistake my mining I have he doubt, for it appears he has not taken ony notion of the counteraction of the belance-bode on the creaks, but has undermond it outstrains to his will, be would analyze an evit him, because I did not sustained to his will, be would now his in our with him by woods. That the creaks being fixed at right english, without countermeding behavior-bode, would be a drawback, noticed of an improvement. I allow; but your correspondent in arguments approved the plan I proposed horse not pet convinced me that it

ure alser able to lanin the ore from retraded, produce, all en-r, if not

fon, oc the control of the control o

fe gives the car-noses. spital of ford fa-e be not t Hayle, and har-have no meelves poor. tree at a s, in ad-tree that of rate of

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teresis have, ful ex-er, by a dan-any to the sub-urther great, etting atters

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a large sty mas 0 cooks, plants and of prot we or loss fracts, by the god in reducts, we off me off and the parties and the parties and the parties

That I am not sudesvouring to establish an error I think is erroscoss. That I am not successful to astablish an error I think will be seen from the following quantions:—let. Supposing a wheel to be worked with one set of rode on one erents, and a balance-bosh acting in an opposite direction of half the weight of water to be lifted, would not the action on the wheel be the same as if two sets of rode werg simployed, on two crashs, fixed apposite to, and parallel with, each other? 2d. If one crask with a balance-bosh acts as two crashs, opposite to, and parallel with, each other, would not two crashs, with counteracting balance-boshs, act as four crashs, one on each quarter of the wheel? 3d. If four crashs were fixed one on each quarter of the wheel, would not the resistance be uniform?

uniform?

Wit. I had to offer you my very sincere thanks for your indulgence in linerting my communications, and, if in bringing this subject before the function my false English should have led your correspondents to mistake my meaning, I think they will pity, and not censeare, me, when I inform that I am self-taught, never having had the advantage of scholastic columnia. A Mixun.

Bickleigh, April 18.

MINING IN IRELAND-KNOCKMAHON MINES.

MINING IN IRELAND—KNOCKMAHON MINES. TO THE SETTING JOCENAL.

Big.—In a letter signed "N. A.," and dated "Camborne, April 4th, "which appeared in your last volumbed Journal, on the subject of the Knockmahon Mines, the following statement is set forth as a stricture on a letter from Mr. Croker relative to the axme subject :—" It being through the skill and perseverance of Captain John Davey, for many years the managing agent to the Mining Company of Ireland, that the localianstible riches were brought to light, to whom, and no one size, the extract is applicable."

This extract alindes to the high options which Mr. Croker holds of Mr. John Petherich's judgment as a reporter on mines or mineral indications. This extract sludges to the high opinion which Mr. Croker holds of Mr. John Petherich's judgment as a reporter on mines or mineral indications, in contradictionation to that of Mr. Weaver, who, though a gentleman of high literary attainments, and of great respect as a mineralogist and geologist, exposed himself to merited represof by his eweoping condominations of mines which are now working with associate, and, that Mr. Petherick 'recommended the Mining Company of Ireland to take "the Knockmahon Mines, "what was so deliberately condemned," Ac. As knowing something of the early history of the Knockmahon Mines, I take the Berty of placing the matter in its proper light, in order that your readers may have a correct view of this subject, and thence perceive to whom the Mining Company of Ireland are indebted for, firstly, drawing their attention to these mines, and, excondly, as chief agent in placing these mines and

pomerción. sixteen years back the late Rt. Hon, the Lord Bishop. About sixteen years back the late Rt. Hon. the Lord Bishop of Water-ford, Dr. Burke, engaged me to eaks a mineralogical correy of the church lands in the neighbourhood of Boomshon, with power to make such trials at I might does necessary to arrive at due conclusions. After expending about 23of, on this survey, Mr. Purdy, accretary to the Mining Company of Ireland, opened a correspondence with me on the subject of this mineral district, and, after procuring my report, finally agreed with me, as mining agent to his lordship the Bishop of Waterford for the Knockmahon toyalty. During my examination of Knockmahon I traced the great voins and lades, which I opened and discovered on that rayalty, into the cetate of the late Captain Power O'shee, of Clardsmorris, and, with his consent, and by agreement, opened and proved them on his prointo the estate of the late Captain Power O'shee, of Clardenmorris, and, with his consent, and by agreement, opened and proved them on his property, which I finally had transferred, as his mining agent, to the Mining Company of Ireland also. Shortly after this, Captain Nicholas Vivian, following, it would appear, the opinion of Mr. Wower, reported to unfavorably of the estate, having pronounced them totally worthless, and accuring the company that there was no over to be found there, that the company directed not to close up the mine, and, of course to cause all further workings. Mr. Nicholas Vivian's report was supported by other captains of mines from England, who walked over them at the same period, some in his company, and others. I understood, by his directions; and out of eight captains who reported on the subject all were unanisous in their condemnation except Captain Hischina and Captain John Davey. The former reported favoaceably on his inspection during my agency, and, to condemnation except Captain Hitchina and Captain John Davey. The former reported favourably on his inspection during my agency, and, to do him justice. I must sixte be was the only captain who had the name of inspecting them that took the nacessary pains to assertain, in any measure, their mineral bearings or value; the latter, shortly after I left the company's agency, undertook working the mine with favourable upinions. On my sucreadering my agency to the company I published a series of Letters on the geological and mineralogical structure, nature, and value of Kuochmahon, Kidhanne, Boomakon, Ac., in which letters I exposed the careflexness of cone, and the gross ignorance of others, who had condemned these mines, and entreated the company to proceed, according to the plan recommended for working them, with an assured certainty of concess, it which they finally across, after work opposition, on which it demand these mines, and entreated the company as present according to the plan recommended for working than, with an assured certainty of excesses; to which they finally agreed, after much approximation, on which it is unnecessary to dwell at present; and, under the entity tiews and pudicious meanagement of the agents who have worked the mines since, particularly Mr. John Petherick, who ranks high as the geologist as well particularly Mr. John Petherick, who ranks high as the geologist as well. particularly Mr. John Pethertick, who ranks high as the geologist as well as the engineer, the result has been proved as I anticipated. For the truth of the observe statement I may refer to Mr. Purdy, the secretary-may, to Captain John Davey himself, who knows the movits of the same well, as being one of the witnesses brought forward to oppose one in the culcivated learnest entered on by Captain Power O'Shee to oblige the concepany to work his mines, in which the Lord Chief Justice and the Right More Replaced Laboration and the Right Hope Replaced Laboration has fibrate vices and on which provides in the Right. Hos. Richard Labe Sheil were counsel, and on which necession informs.

Som was elicited relative to Knocknown Mines, farourable to one party
at least, and to which the fature workings and prosperity of the mines.

those, and to which the faince workings are promay, in part, he attributed.

Your correspondent, B. Domhavand, is perfectly right when he requires
yeartical as well as good-squal information to results persons capable of
peaking reports of value, and, I may sold, that attention observation, even
to enhance bediestions, may often bend to important coults. He is also
right in stating the prejudices of goodsquars in general against mining solright in stating the prejudices of goodsquars in general against mining solright in stating the prejudices of goodsquars to them, by experience,
cannot be licitated, but I treat we shall prove to them, by experience,
that such projudices, like all others, are builty based, and that I related desorous only the nesdessey trials to make her pour forth her riches from
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The area of the property of the pour forth her riches for the pour forth her riches for the pour forth of the pour forth then, Sr. Press Folov, Lecturer on Chemistry and Goolings.

THE ENOCEMARON AND BONNAHON COPPER MINES

THE RNOCHMARTS AND BONMATION COPPER MINES. To ver survive as yet brilling forward.

Rec., we I am well pleased with "Fair Play" "remarks, of the 18th test, on Mr. Croker's communication, that "Fair Play" has not taken all the famels from the good old ignormat manager, who stated that, after the chandlessment of the mines (Bosmathon) by the Uthernian Mining Company, they were taken up by the Mining Company of Iroland, and it was during the time Captain John Drevy was in their service that they began to make considerable returns of our | bul, also 'my fixed "Fair Play" Samuel think Capt. Davey's character for this tody preservement stything equal to "S. A. x" representation on that subject. However, his remark a death of the captain to the constitution of the subject. council think Cupt. Davey's character for shill and perceverance on this equal to "R. A.'s " representation on that subject. However, his reason above that Cupt. Davey has derivedly being in Lexand, and made a disc very, morely by what? and by shill or perceverance, but by character above her back, or, peckage, Previolence may be allowed in curt. comes. " Pair Play very..." which I do with a perfect howelpolys of the fast, that, within appending "doub ground," he. I am at a least to know what you mean thead ground, or what the you minde to? After which he grows us though any already to a short which he grows us it least to be some which he grows us to be any desired ground, as what the your minde to? After which he grows us it least to be a simple to be an all the continuous words, that my absorbe to be a source of the continuous words, that my absorbe to a source with the continuous words, that my absorbe to a source with the continuous words, that my absorbe to a source with the continuous words, that my absorbe to a source with the continuous words. Bong and strong words, that my slimber reparriy will survey fallow some whomg practice, durinament in productiveness, and, at lest, poor thing thing and already words, that my alternity impority and transcriptions graining practices, fluctuations in prooductivenesses, and, a heat, proof thing, the save manager gree her a new pair of eyes in a short period, with very limited assume, and brought has been been when when yearque in years; and I hope her eyes all combines him. Mr. Editor, anothing can give no some antiferction than to have that there to short periods are productable considered the present antiferction than to have that there to have becomed even productable considered the forecast attractivity maps that there positive, and another retorded out progress; and I interestly hope that there is no danger of again being proportional flows went of skill or forecastly. I am slow glad to flad that the proportional flows want of skill or forecastly. I am along the total that the proportional flows want of skill or forecastly and principal things, but any rather grinced to flad that in S. A. " " occasional and polarization to present the same testings of the formation occupies, who set if the row, but had not shill test to promote the same testing and the flows have to desire the son, the first flag is a sufficient to proceed the day that it for a sufficient to proceed the son of the same testing and the first time of the same the flows that the son day the flag there is a sufficient time after the son of flowers and a flation to a short time after given the flows as a sufficient set of the son of more and flowers as a sufficient set of the son of more and flowers as a sufficient set of the son of more and the son of flowers as a sufficient set of the son of more and the son of more and the son of the son on the 3, claim the discretely of the over at phonoaction in a short time when glove up, in otherwish, and constructed by all others. If no, of receive, if Fair Play "must be one of the aventure, he he has a harmindge of forth fairs and allowed.) If I do not provide minimize, I may buildly assert that I have, shrough the hind hand of Furnishmen, with preventures, but the providence of the providence with preventures, but the providence of the providence of the one of the providence of the other and the order of the other and the providence of the other and the other and the providence of the other and the

experienced secretary and others, on every mining movement, presented or not, while I served the Mining Company of Ireland faithfully for upwards of five years, and departed in peace with him, our directors, and, I expect and hope, all Ireland.

Guincar, April 19. tions with our

MINING IN IRELAND.

TO THE ENTER OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sta, —Your Senses correspondent, "Fair Play," has confirmed my statements of the 6th inst., of Captain John Dassy, not Mr. John Petherick, having been the person that discovered the Knockmehon Mines, and it would have been interesting to your renders had "Fair Play" candidly given the history of the whole discovery; he, however, appears gailed at my mentioning the name of the real discoverey, and loads him with unbecoming and uncalled-for epithets; incinnating—you, even positively stating—things prejudicial to the character of the man who deserves the greatitude of the Irish commanity as much as any man living—and for what purpose?—To try, by culogy, to make the present manager shine. Who, I would ask, of your renders did not know that Mr. John Petherick has, for some years, been an agent, or director, or something of the hind, at Knockmehon? What for that ?—good mines are more easily managed then poor ones; having had a good mine discovered for him, he enjoys the fairs him credit for being shifful emough to do so. Knockmahen? What for that ?—good mines are more easily managed than poor ones; having had a good mine discovered for him, he enjoys the fruits of office. I give him credit for being shifful enough to do so. Let him discover a good mine, and I will not attempt to deprive him of the honour—this, however, was discovered for him. I regret that Capt. Davey has been unnecessarily assailed through my indiscretion, and beg to inform you, that, should the matter be nervewly investigated, a stigma of diagrace would rest on "Fair Play" for the unprincipled and uncalled-for manner in which he has attacked so deserving a man. S. A. Cassborne. April 20. Camborne, April 20.

ON THE VENTILATION OF MINES.

ON THE VENTILATION OF MINES.
TO THE REPTOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SER,—I have read with pleasure the communication of Mr. P. N.
Johnson, "On the Ventilation of Mines," in your Journal of the 9th
inst., and only regret that this gradienan has been so eparing in his description of the opporatus used, for, as he justly observes, the subject is
one of great importance, and, as cases similar to the one mentioned by him
are of frequent occurrence, the details of any serviceable invention must
be highly acceptable to all oncorned—the miner and his employer will both
be gainers by the dissemination of information on this subject, and I trust
that the "ventilation of mines" will be taken up by others of your tatented correspondents, and that you will not withhold your powerful aid
in the cause.

from more parts of the kingdom, same ed at the Castle, Porce from many parts of the kingdom, assembles of the magniferent telescope, now witness the energing of the operations for the magniferent telescope, now constructing by the Earl of Rosso is nesses better known in the annuals of mirror as Lord Capacations), the discontinual of which are experient to anything of the kind on record. The weight of this conducted aperatum of the kind on record. in three time, its dissection via first, and its thickness fire first. The pro-portion is which the metals were missed in 126 of copper, to 36 parts of too. These were three furnames in repolables; each of which contribud a creatible healting a ten of metal. The entire mean being cast in a few rereactible healthing a tons of meetal. The entire mean being cost in a first se-rounds, and being allowed a little time to read, was then conveyed by machinery into a heated even, rendered completely art tight, where his local attip intends it shall seasols for two mention. Everything went on most renormalishy in the casting, and, when this emporial telescope is finished. many levers of actions from the continued will visit the tree of filter, for the purpose of importing such a rest orientific plus

THE TRUCK SYSTEM-MINES, IRON WORKS, & The ordinary advantages resulting from the practice of paying worksom otherwise. than in the ourcent coin of the reales, was discussed at great heaft in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, on the occasion of Mr. Pananam moving for a select committee to inquire into the cause of fronds and oppressions, either directly or indirectly, committed by certain manufacturers of the United Kingdom of Gre t Britain and Ireland and the common of the cause of the committed by certain manufacturers of the United Kingdom of Gre t Britain and Ireland and the common of the common of the committed by the contract of the cause of the cau certain manufacturers of the United Aingeon of Gre I Drutan and re-land, noon the persons suployed by them; and also, by the workers of mines, colliceies, and railways, upon the labourers in their employment. In the argaments adduced by the hon, mover, numerous instances of great fraud were enumerated as having been precised by the employer on the comployed, tending in about that, in line many instances, the labouring man is in a state little better than that of slavery, and which representations were correborated by several other speakers.—Sir James Graman, on the other hand, would not believe but that the general dealings of em-players were honcet and respectable, and recommended the appointment of a committee simply to inquire into the operation of the laws against the truck system, and into the alleged violation and defects of the existing

Mentz was convinced no legislative exactment could prevent, or put down, the truck system, and, though extensively engaged in mannfac-tures himself, said he had never practised it, from a consistion it could not permanently assert the purpose of any man. It had been stated that the truck system was extensively practised in Walez; now, he lived near Swemmen Heath and other places where the izon trade was carried on, and he knew only of one party who adopted it, and that was in so easy, plain, and propose a manner, that it gave the utmost satisfaction, and was even preised and culogised by the workmen themselves, who acknowledged that they derived an advantage rather than otherwise from its continuance.—Sir R. Pern strongly condemned the abuses of the truck system, but was of opinion, that, is some cases, it was a great benefit instead of an injury to the workmen—for instance, in the case of a mine, opened in a mountainous country, at a distance from any town, where the labourers had no alternative but to go several miles to purchase their provisions, and where, for the time so occupied, a deduction was made from their wages; and the House would learn that, under such circumstances, masters had, from a consideration of the interests of their workmen, and at a loss to themselves, established shops for the sale of food. This, strictly speaking, was truck dealing; but such cases would show that they should not be too

was truck dealing; but such cases would show that they should not be too hasty in their application of the principle, that all employers ought to pay the wages of their labourers in money.

Sie J. J. Gunn accused Ald. Copeland of prompting Mr. Ferrand on introducing the measure to the House, while he (Mr. Copeland) was actually connected with a company at Rhymney, which not only compelled the men employed in the works to purchase provisions at shops established by the owners, but had even set up a bremery, from which all persons, employed on the premises were compelled to obtain their beer. The workmen were also obliged to occupy houses belonging to the company. The system pursued by that company was this:—The workmen had an The system pursued by that company was this:—The workmen had an order to receive their money at the shop; at one end of the shop stood the clerk, and at the other end were placed the provisions which were sold; the men saked the clerk for a certain sum of money, without mentioning the purpose for which it was needed, and they took it to the other tioning the purpose for which it was needed, and tany took it to be conserved and of the shop to pay for the goods which they had obtained. If a man took his money away, there was no work for him afterwards. This practice was very common in many parts of Monmouthabire.—Aid. Coreland he had not surprised at the course pursued by Sir J. Gueat, he being a competitor in the iron trade of the company with which he was conscreted. As far as that company was concerned, they would not shrink from the inquiry proposed. He might state, with respect to the assertions made by Sir J. Gueat, that the workmen in the employ of the company to which allusion had been made received their wages in the current cois of the realm, and might deal either at the shop connected with the works, or at any other place they chose. In the Staffordshire potteries the truck system existed to a very great extent. Not only were the workmen compelled to conform to that system in the purchase of provisions, and in the renting of cottages, but the men were in some cases compelled to go to such place of worship as their masters appointed, and the rent of the power was deducted from their wages. This might seem an astounding statement, but if the committee was appointed he should be able to prove the fact.—Me. E. Tunna, in the course of his observations, anglesies that op to pay for the goods which they had obtained. If a man -Mr. E. Tununa, in the course of his observations, explained that the whole of the wages carned by workmen in Cornwall were paid in money, and that there was no such thing as the truck system practiced there.—After some further discussion, the resolution, as amended by Sir . Graham, was adopted.

This New Tarier—Dury on Foresten Corres.—Lord J. Russell, in his speech on Monday evening, in alluding to the New Teriff Bill, said that he agreed with its general principle, and to which he would give his ready support, but would most decidedly oppose it in those cases where Ministers were about to take off a high protection too enddenly, and in Ministers were about to take off a high presection too eaddenly, and in others where they did not carry the principle far enough; " for instance (said his lordship), there was the article of copper, spon which a heavy duty was at present imposed; it was smelted here, and, being sent to foreign countries with a framback, was sold there cheaper than in this country. Last year, when a quantity of copper was required for our dockyards, the article, although smelted here, was selling 15 per cent. These present in France than our duckyards could obtain it. They proposed to change that system, and very properly so; but when they did so, they must abandon the position they had taken with respect to segar, because, by the change they proposed on the dutice, on copper, they would give a great advantage to the mines of Cuba—mines which were worked by slavel, and where they were subjected to the very hardest kind of labour."

BEANTING ROCKEN BY GALVANISH.—A spectator gives the following description of the blesting operations, under Mr. Roberts's new plan, at Wester Craigs Cheary:—"The weeksness, under the direction of the superintendent of the quarry, had nearly completed their part of the opera-

Wester Craigs Sheary:—"The weckness, under the direction of the su-perintrodect of the quarry, had nowly completed their part of the opera-tions before Mr. Roberta (the inventor) and Mr. Wilson made their ap-pearance, accompanied by assistants, with the hattery and connecting wires for conveying the galvanic current to the charges of pawler. These gentlemen carefully superintended the placing of the charges in the rock, and connecting the main coils of wire with the cartridges. When the st-rangements were completed, and it was observed that the battery was classed on the top of the precipice over the quarry—whence the distant to the charges to be fixed was shortest, and extinct free from danger—the spectators, by Mr. Roberts's advice, placed themselves on the ement of the precipion, and at the entiside of the curved line of the runh, from which an excellent view could be obtained of the effects. The The two charges it where I should place myself, I was in the act of moving from east to well chong the top of the precipice, when the signal was given while I was im-mediately behind and close to the haltery of the moment the two galvanit soles were brought ingether. The effect was instanteneous. The hill police were brought together. The effect was instanteneous. The his spon which I stond was shaken to its free-distinct, as by an earthquaking and the riven mass of rock went crashing down into the depths of the pasery. This was eterting and beautiful, but fell for short of what took sleer went the second application of the polecule government in the stone character. read to the two charge ion of the galvanic cu based over each other in the face of the perpendicular cliff. A she as required to remove the neaffold that had been used by the wo was required to remove the neuffild that had been used by the workers in preparing the two spright blacks, and in placing the commercing wirst and applying acrons in front of the charges to prevent the contacting of the splinters of stone when the explosion took place; these arrangement gave not outliered time to gain an excellent position for observables. Exceptibing was of length completed, and every eye then was fixed, at the breath hald in maximus suspense; then came the 'roady' from Mr. Wilson, who remained in the hed of the quarry; the secions at the bed toy brought the diago in constant, and the whole fixes of the visik we rise accorder from ten to bettern and from hit his to shift town of the secondar from the bestiers. tory prompts the discr to resolute, and from 360 to 460 tone of the rear was remainder from top to bottleme, and from 360 to 460 tone of stone were out from the hill, and came than-being down like a avalantise. It is impossible to imagine saything more great or interesting them this triumph is crimere as applied to practical utility, in rendering a highest most definition process perfectly safe and simple in convectors.

The Syanuarion.—We are concluded to state that his Royal Highman

Prince Albert has accepted the appointment of Warden of the Sun and Chief Stoward of the Ducky in Correctil and Deven. The sale The salary at posts hitherto attached to this important offer here been sh

bin Royal Highnous's denies. Mixton to Authors. —There are appeared of 15,000 m in the United States, the longer perspection of whom are augreged in anthencite coal region of Prancylvania. but we Colon struct ea ole till best

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Mr. Fore the steem of the part by the part by the part by the terms of the terms of

Logico Farwing, games are a depoid sulp ice. The Fahrenhair es of es thirty-six o mark of from the state of presente the met this m

LONDON ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

A: the meeting of this society as Tecolog, the jack land, the greater perion of the streaming was escapion in medium a paper in favour of the contact change of the woteric pile, by M. Minstern, Miember of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Brussels, having for its Sille "Beasearches on the Passivity of Marian, and on the Theory of Voltar Fille." The nathor professes his epinion in favour of the theory which nasigns the production of voltake currents to the mutical season and of helecogranous substances, especially most in a consequent to, and the effect of this. His exquents are merely based upon that peculiar condition hermod "passivity," which matals, especially row, assume when immerseld is concentrated airie acid or acetic naise, becomes nearly as electro-negative as paintinum, and a voltacipalic of this passive iron and platinum is aiment inactive. He meetines what this modification, resulting from the contact of certain figuids, is not often hopt in view in the reasonings in favour of the chemical theory. He does not feel this, nor does he feel aimself called upon, to capitals the modus agerends of this production of the phenomenous, but simply tells it as a fact. He chem analyses the most important experiments of Faralay in favour of the chemical theory, and traces not their consecution with this. He state that when the English philosopher obtained a rgative results, by the contact of helerogeneous substances, it was occasion the electrolyte supployed produced pandwirty in the positive metal. He conceives that, where at first sight an metallic contact appears to exist, is when each end of the metal is separated by an electrolyte. The portions of metal temched by the different electrolytes being under different chromatances are heterogeneous. The author's theory is compressed into two deductions. The 1st alludes to the passivity produced in metals; 2d, to its development in various degree, according to circumstances of the same metal is different development of a true of the sum of

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INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

AFRIL 12.—The discussion on Professor Moseley's indigator was renewed, but was not carried to my length, in order to afford time for the paper by Colonel Jones, R.E., "On the Sections of Benak walze's as .assention. Constructed, with Suggestions as to Modification of their Forms," which was the result of many years observation of the effect of storms upon the seafaces if break waters and piers; those principally alluded to, and all which they will be an extracted on the process of the seaface. However, and a section was also given of the sea wall of the Kingstown Railway. The mode of building with "pierre perdue" appears to have been breeght into notice about the time of tomic XV., when the coasts of the bourge were easily into notice about the time of tomic XV., when the coasts of the bourge were easily and the storms as a foundation for a wall, since then the general mode of forming aca defences has been to throw down masses of stone, allowing them to be placed at the slope which was formed by the action of the waves on the shore. In many instances this rough foundation has been paved down to below low which that the system of assimilating the sea face of break waters to the form of the shore at low water is erroneous, because the seasoner is the time of least or non-resist ance, not opposing, but yie bling to the sea. He then given his observations upon hereak waters at about half tide, hence the pitching of that epot is first distribed, and the santariate certions, and exists that the heat of the optical content of the most violence effect upon hereak waters give, yet more requires to be added; similar additions have been constantly made to the Flymouth Ermahunter with no better effect. At Danmore from chains have been placed in the first distribution of the safety water is party this evil nearly 206,000 tone of Mine have been deposited on the forenshore of Ridgetown masters pier, yet more requires to be added; similar additions have been constantly included to the better th INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

presence within the control of Warmer or Corter covers, to intervene and the control of Warmer or Corter covers as delayed to the portface. Momentum strendificacilities of the expellent many improvements which have optiming and of the first investigation.

Mr. Farger exhibiting and devergibled the consoliurations and actions of an indicator for obtain templates, cost of a set model for the Foreich Conversacean, by Mr. Pann, of Greenwater, it appears to the control of the control of

Lourism Garae.—For the liqueduction of the goods we are indebted to Mr. Ferming. Cold and congression are the agence employed; and the liquid games are subjects of constdurable interest. A pinus of ine dropped into depth exclusives on subjects of the suppose in the liquid games are subjects of considerable interest. A pinus of ine dropped into depth exclusives of the regions of subjects the beginn of the regions of supplemented by dropped at 50 degrees. The fusion of exclusive and gas, at the temperatures of 32 degrees, is equal to thirty-six atmospheres; and takes containing this liquid gas, by a dight increase in the least of the weather, caplade with ground violence. The presence of liquid nitroven exide of 42 degrees. Fabroubsit encodes that of the grain in the degrees and it had exceeding the difference of these games had degrees and 0 degrees, or seen. No dealt come of these games may be finish extremely environded as excellenced agency, according to presents the ness of cineses. Mr. Branci has, we believe, accorded by palent this menthanism application of exchange acid gas.—John Marray.

STRING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

ROGLISH MINES.

Apoid to, —I has been to inform you that the 110 fethious herel, west of Perewissae, is without alteration; is this level, and of Bimple's shaft, the lode in set inches using the past week; in this level, east of Bimple's shaft, the part of the lowest feed, and worth 54, per fishman. In this level, east of Wall's chaft, the part of the lowest incomes of some of the lowest incomes when the lowest income with the lowest incomes about twenty inches was sense worth 564, per fishman invel weat inche in eighteen stakes wide, and worth inche in the case of the lowest incomes with the lowest, in the back of the lowest stakes wide, and worth in the back of the lowest in the case of the lowest income wide, and worth lowest income wide, and worth lowest in the back of the lowest income wide, and worth lowest in the back of the lowest income wide, and worth lowest in the same lowest lowest in lowest and lowest lo

*** The lode in the forty fathom level, east of engine shaft, is eight inshes witch, producing a small quantity of ore. The lode in the winze sicking under the witty fathom level, east of engine shaft, is eight inshes witch, producing a small quantity of ore. The lode in the winze sicking under the witty fathom level, east of Williams's shaft, is differen incline wide, very good tribute ground. The lode is the thirty fathom level, east of Williams's shaft, in very good. The lode in the twenty fathom level, east of Williams's shaft, is very good. The lode in the twenty fathom level, east of Williams, shaft, is not producing some ove.

H. WILSARMS. J. Moccoss.

TREGOLLAN MINING COMPANY.

might be considered good, at a fair remunerating price for the. W. Paus.

April 1st. = 1 keg to inform you we have at present a bloody case going couth at the sixty fathem level, fode six inches wide, composed of noft white apar, discoun, and lead ore, in the north end, at this level, the lode is split into two branches, each yielding a fair portion of lead ore. Driving north, at the fifty fathems level, the lode is four inches wide, composed of spar, discoun, and lead; going nouth, at this level, we have a lode about eight linkes the fity fathems level, the code is four inches wide, composed of spar, discoun, and lead; going nouth, at this level, we have a lode about eight linkes the fat, leady. The copper node in the cast end, at this level, is eighteen inches wide, producing shandance of mundle, spar, capit, and storce of ore. A similar description may be given of the lode going west, at this level. At the forty fathems level going south the lode is at present small and approductive.

F. H. Rowe.

the past week.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

April 18.—There is no alteration in the ground in Euchinghom's engine shaft. The seventy wast, an Whiral Jewel lode, José opening sighteen inches wide, and abusily the seventy wast, on Whiral Jewel lode, José opening sighteen inches wide, and principal of the seventy state, on the south branch, lode sight further while, and producing good stoness of one. The Silv-seven east, on Whiral Jewel lode, as lode in this level taken down slones our last, the ground shout the lade very favourable for one. We have holed the wines alsaking below the furth-two, on the seweth intranch, and have recursed driving the fifty-necess east on the lode, which is worth \$7. per lathous.

POREIGN MINES.

Minths in Stain.—The Codellano assessment the discovery of a gold make is the seightmenteed of Secola Tree Sierce.

Coal in Calabria.—A very important discovery of real has been made in Calabria, which will prestly facilitate steam torigation in the Medifieron-area.—Letterry Genetic.

METALLIFEROUS DEPOSITS OF SICILY.

An able report has been sands to the Academy of Sciences on this subject, by M. Advice Pallictte. From this it appears, that some time ago an English company obtained from the Neapplitun Government authority to work misers in Sicily, and full of expectation from the boasted historical accounts of its ablent riches, both mineral said agricultural, had, without any previous research, but merely on inspection of some old workings, prepared means of special misers, and working them on a large scale. The results were name, crastal, like many others of the same sort begun in the same reckies way, to a both sides of the Atlantic; and they were new so discouraged, that the pumping-englices and stampers, &c., brought at an immense coat from Walce, its to this day in store at Messian, or abandoned on the shore. Under these circumstances, nome at the principal parties neacured determined to need a commission of mining engineers to learn what were the real mineral vickees, and M. Pallictte, civil engineer, were appointed, and the present report is the result of their labours. In the introduction they show that is place of this constry having been as leadly (as bulleved currently) celebrated for its misees, that no mine was ever known to have been wrought in it previous to the year [720, and that since that time its mines according an it provides to the year [720, and that since that time its mines according an it is previous to the year [720, and that since that time its mines according, an to his future inhours.

They explored is all seventy-one mines, which principally in granito and talcose eithet; the veins are small, and run in all directions, observing mone of that regularity as to bearing, which enables the precised Coraish or Saxon miner to precite, almost with certainty, as to his future inhours.

The general character of the lodes is very stoniar to that of the mines in the central district of France, the Linausia, the Cevennes, &c., and the new logs, and one of the results of the following appearance and princip

they can be taught) of the fallacy of the El Dorndon which they constant in every foreign land.—Mechanics' Misparaire.

METALLIC ACIDS.

M. E. Freimy read a memoir, at the citting of the Academy of Eleineas, on the 18th wit, of the results of his researches on the metallic acids. The foreign and stransic, an eliticative of the officered groups, formed the immediate subject of the communication. These basites may be prepared in two different ways i first, by a reaction of the altalies to creese on the metallic acids. The fact is the latter enter cardy in the combination with the altalies and form true anto. In this most of preparing them, the cayges of the air does not latterfere in the reaction. Secondly, by exposing to the action of oxygin, or of an exygenated budy, a mixture of a metallic axide and lif an aliali raised to a high temperature; the axide absorbe oxygen, and becomes them a metallic acid, and combines with the aliali. The scide produced by these two processes have case attainly different properties. Is the first ense, the metallic acids and their combinations with hence appear etable, and result being said, and their combinations with hence appear etable, and result being said, and their combinations with hence appear etable, and result being a combined and their combinations with hence of the contrary, the issuited early as the state of the second claus. Fervie acid, to represent the properties of metallic acids of the second claus. Fervie acid may be obtained to assign the day or by the misst way. The process in the fermer is to existing the grant of the fact and the provided of patassist way. The process in the exempt to be existing the ferrite of potash in the social way, according to the expension in a seaso detail on which client as a contrained on the ferrac on the metallic axides—this has a making client appearance of potassium, in cayges, and in potash. It is this body, he are also an about the chiracte sor the eliciture of potash, though it is a combinations of metallic acids with acids.

Riversal del Monte, Pri. 1s. C. Our agention in Ministria mercing received an intranse to concent. I can cove enabled to receit a firstilia Transcrip test for process. I considered the first transcription to the literation view, where the ore income continued, upon the whole, to be made the literation view, where the ore income continued, upon the whole, to be made of the literation view, where the ore income continued, upon the whole, to be made of the literation view, and the core is continued to the literation view, and the core is continued to the literation of the flowers to every ware relating in the more view of the core is continued to the literation of the flowers to every ware relating under that literal as a desirable to every state that the product of the literal as a common and the core is continued to the literal as a common and the core is continued to the literal as a common and the core is continued to the literal as a common and the core of the c

Pactuarrow or run Conscious or Law rains two Astronomy St. Warus, —Mr. Tregules, of Neeth Abbry, says he has found the partur, mixed with con-third its weight of quick lime, and then her ad and used hot, protects iron in a surgerlaing measure from the action of sea-water.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

CURRENT PRICES OF ENGLISM AND FOREIGN FUND
Concola Money, 81 8
Ditto Arevent, 81 8
Ditto Arevent, 81 8
Each 5 per Conta, 100 1
Eachenpeer Hole, 27 year
Eachenpeer Hole, 27 Links AND FORMATION PURDON.

Datch, 24 per Cond., 524 8

Ditto, 2 per Cond., 10-6 1

Portuguene, 2 per Cent., 27 8

Spanich, Actives, 3 per Cent., 26 8

Cullenbian, 6 per Cent., 75 9

Culcombian, 6 per Cent., 75 9

Mexican, 6 per Cent., 25 9

Mexican, 6 per Cent., 25 6

REMARKS ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

GATURDAY, April, 16.—The stock market was not quife on firm, but the floctuations, on the whole, were of small account.—In the foreign home some instancement ince piece in Ducks and Portuguese securities, with which acceptions flow market was stationary; Dutch Fiver closed at 1004 g and Portuguese Fiver 254 7.—The railway shares were without alteration in price, the demand being monderate, and quotations well meintained.—Irailian Manaches and Course Custed Mining shares, 45.—Lendon Joint Stock Back, 1:1.

Sept 7—The railway shares were writered alregation in price, the decembed being conclevable, and quotations well medicated.—Irrailian Manaches and Cocase Coulomb Rinking shares, dy.—London Joint Stock Bank, 113.

MCDEDAY —The national according to the concletance of the concentration of the day, but comes considerable preclames for invasionate, acquired to be no accounted to the disaded banks, gave a better tone to the market. Consols for the Showard closed at 514, and for Money 212 (both sellices), Bank Book, 16 6, Lords Rock, 2612, Rankschauer Bills, St. a. 41s. pen.—The chief feature in the foreign stocks in a further rise of should be preclamed to the consolar to the improvement to this stock is a further rise of should be preclamed to the consequence of the property of a consequence bloods, the First being laid quoted at 57; y — the improvement to this stock is a striptured to the larvacable accounter regarding the program of a consequence with the property of the program of a consequence of the program of t

York being for bills at sixty days' sight, the interest ment be deducted from the shorted difference.

WEDDE REJLAY... The specialisms to the English shorts were of a character valoraladed to give strength and framewa to the market, and, as money was easy, a consideration assumed of business was framewated. The leading purchases were about
\$6,500. Terminolalis Assatitive, understoom to be on account of the Bettink Linna
\$6,500. Terminolalis Assatitive, understoom to be on account of the Bettink Linna
Assatinates, which, with others of less said, caused on advance of scalify just exact,
in prison. Consciols for Memory and off yis j ditter, Account, yis j. RechesqueBeile, dis. 4rs. pm; Barch Block, 160 0; India Stock, 744 5; and fadia Benda, 18;
\$12, pm. Barch Stock, which was of a general nature in the foreign marted, was not
easy brise, described were fairly maintained.—An increased bendings marted, was not
reason. Bracklish Meanuless and Crouse Linked Minning Company, 4; Read diMondie (unrealistered), 8.—Landon Joint Stock Bank, 174 4; Union Bank of Aug.
Company, 244 4.

YEURABLAY... The funds were not so become the day, and a trifling flatness in
prison was the commengement, Commonly through the order brocker and operated the
flat Hande (unrealisted prison). The funds are not so become at 1912 it Money, and to the Account
14 § a more soine of Rechesques Bills by the two versus brocker also depressed the
market for Hanne convention, the circular prison of the freely convention, and the
market for Hanne convention and Westerlands were being allowed broken done depressed the
market for Hanne convention and Westerlands was minished in the Presipe conception, and it is to
a conventible research at the finished plane, bad strong done or preserved the finished plane, bad broken and harded are recovered to the constant grown or an account of the foreign occurred to a short y appearance.—Beat ded Montie Mining Company (ourse)

It was conventible research account when the constant of the bad desired of the

abit finited.

Filicia V.—The English funds recovered from their depression of yesterday, and reasoned the briefs and besithe appearance that has characterized the market of late, C make the Rieser and the Assessed transport from 214 3; Bank Stock, 163 6; beefs Stoc

[Free sec see correspondents.]

Secretary, 1627. The principles of the following to the control of passes pointed or their points, which has advanced from the local the consideration between the plant of colors (the point) and the proof points of the proof points of the proof points of the proof points of the colors of the

ERISTOL, Fernar,—Our market conliners standy at my quotations, though but very little besizess doing.—Greek Western Railway, 944. to 944.; halves, 654 to 964. g little, 194. to 1961.; Britschot and Encitre, 554 to 854.; Britschot and Geomester, 55. to 854.; Britschot and Geomester, 55. to 84.; Birmingham and Geomester, 554 to 854.; Birmingham and Derby \$14. to 194.; Lendon and Brighton, 954. to 854. Tall Valc., 641. to 663.—Birmingham and Derby \$15. to 854.; Chaffrenham Union, 154. to 174.; Lendon and Brighton, 954. to 854. Tall Valc., 641. to 664.—Birmingham and Derby \$15. to 856.; Clafton, 244. to 264.

NEWCASTLE, Tucasa av.—There has been no change of consequence in prices during the weak. Great Morth of England Railway shares are in request; there are different sellent of Branding Jacction Railway shares at rather lower rates.—Morth of England Joint State in the Architecture of Branding Jacction Railway shares at rather lower rates.—Morth of England Joint State in the Architecture of Railway shares at rather lower rates.—Morth of England Joint State in the Stock, M., Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland Union 8.1. Newcastle spon-Type Joint-Block, M., Mewcastle (Christian County, 41.—Newcastle and Camberland, 6.1. Darlington District, 4.1. Carlinle City and District, 26.1, Carlinle and Camberland, 6.1. Newcastle and Roth Blinted, 4.1. Heaving Jacction, 4.1. Firsham and Benderland, 26.1, Clarence, 26.1. Harticpool and Stockton, 36.1. Harticpool Dork and Railway, 1904. Charence, 26.1. Harticpool and Stockton, 36.1. Harticpool Dork and Railway, 1904. Green Morth of England, 9.1.—Newcastle Union Bhipping Company, 4.1.—Purt of Newcastle, 11.1. Londow, Newcastle, and South Shields, 5.1. Galenberd and Type, 17.1.—Newcastle shadering-blon, Water Company, 3.1.—Newcastle and Galesbead Union Gas Company, 2.1.—Durcham County, 2.1.—Durcham C

LIVERPOOL, Fareav.—Grand Junction Bailway, 1911.; Lancaster and Preston, 2841.; Liverpool and Manchester. 1871.; North Union, 7221.; Paris and Rosen, 1881.; March and North Milland, 941.—Albien Bank, 2841.; Borough, 1811.; Bank of Liverpool, 1861.; Liverpool Backing Commany, 851.; Manchester and Liverpool Destret, 1851.; North and South Wales, 481.; Royal, 66281.; South Lancashire, 61.; Union, 1151.

BIRMINGHAM, Toconnay — London and Sirmingham Railway, 1741. to 1761. London and Srighton, 161. to 171. London and South-Western, 661. to 611. 3 real Western, 661. to 501. Birmingham and Burby, 861. to 501. Birmingham and Gion-coter, 841. to 501.—Birmingham and Railway, 1241.; Birmingham and Midland, 8741.; Birmingham and Midland, 8741.; Birmingham and Midland, 8741.

SALE OF COPPER ORES IN CORNWALL

Sampled April 6, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redrath, April 21.

Minor.	Tons.	Prise.	Purchasers.	Mines. Tons.	Price.	Purchasers.
Mines. Trosavesi ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto Treshallad		6 14 0. 6 14 0. 4 16 0. 6 14 0. 6 0 0. 6 0 0. 1 10 0. 5 10 0. 4 6 0.	Purchasers. Williame. Mines Royal Viviane. P. Q'wafelle. Williame. Fromans. Williame. Fromans. Viviane.	Delinear Range	46 11 0. 26 9 9. 6 7 0. 10 18 0. 5 15 0. 4 8 0. 10 16 6. 6 28 0. 1 17 6. 1 17 6.	Purchasors. Nevill & Co Williams Co Williams Co Williams Co Williams Co Williams Co Vivians Co Preemans Vivians Co Preemans Co Williams Co Williams Co Williams
ditto ditto	48 60 87	4 1 0. 2 11 6. 2 19 0	Nevill & Co. Vivians. Nevill & Co.	Gardrew 10 Tregulian 57	4 4 6.	Vivians, Freemans.
Holmbunk délés P. Consols	90	6 4 6	Freemans.	ditto 13 Tolgus i4	7 6 4.	Freemans.
			TOTAL P	RODUCE.		
PAF COUNC	monts	971 914 197	1591 1 0 1021 2 6 1700 15 0 1200 7 0	Wh. Gorland Wh. Harmony Cardenw Trogolian Rillwerris Con.	29 97	. 200 2 4 . 241 10 6
		110		Tuigus	. 14	. 29 8 6

Average standard, 100f. De.—Average produce, 81.—Average price, 6f. Sa. 8d manifity of ore, 72.70 tone.—Genantity of fine copper, 107 tone 2 cwt.—Amount comp., 14,200f. Sc. 0d.—Average standard of last sale, 100f. 12s.—Average p duce, Ni.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tuna.	Ame		
Mines Royal Company	123	 d 593	9	6
Virian and Some	4551	 2170	10	
Procuses and Co			19	
P. Grenfelt and Some	3794			
Rims, Willynma, Noville, Bruce, and Co	E31		Ĭ.	
Williams, Footer, and Co	159			0
	seriors.	-	-	Miles.

Cupper over for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Rdruth.—Minos and Parcels.—United Minos, Life, Hallenbengie, 3th, North Dawns, 198; Tresavon, 218; Trewavos, 229; Fewey Coasols, 2th, Great Wheat Charlotte, 129.—Total, 261; fone.

tone.

Cupper over for sale on Thursday week, at Typck's Hotel, Cambores.—Mines and Parcela.—Consolidated Mines, 850; North Rockess, 867; South Sankess, 862; South Sankess, 862; South Sankess, 862; South Sankess, 863; South Sankess, 863; South Sankess, 864; Telephones, 864; South Sankess, 864;

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA. Sampled Morch 30, and sold on the 20th April.

Minns.	Econ	- 8	Section 6	Bond		Perco.		Mina	Free	16	Produce	i.	Done		tion.	
Cubes	110		100 4	1664	10		ø	Kneckmal	burm (r	4 .		٠.	toni.	2	13	4
dittio.	184	-	176 W	1804.	18	18	ė	dikto	08	ė.	. 114		1004		12	1
								ditto.								
distant.	70		22	841.	18	88	6	ditto	8	. 0	. 78		IIIA	40	.0	4
400 to.	. 38		25	844.	18	10	6	ditte.	3	4 .	. 29		Erna.	4	0.0	4
dista.	. 88		21	844	16	10	6	Copiago .	20	Θ.	. But		96	290	0.6	-
ditto			BIBS	1804.	- (6	18	85	distribus.	A	6 .	. REa		93	218	138	-
of ditto.	94		104 W	1003	14		6	ditto.	8	Ġ.	3.74		542.	216	Der	1
w distant.	86		128 -	101 4	20			Beerhaver	B 12	8 .	- 86		1104	2	198	1
								Laxey								
								Liwynda								
diffice.	6/8		20 .	B14	18	1.9	9	ditte.	1		. 69		1134	. 8	2	1
distan.	61		22 -	96	16	12	ε	Liweds	4	10			1184	6	160	1
ARRES	Bulk		0.10	400.0	0.00	8.00	201	Factories.	· 6	-	100		V 800 (I)	-	4	4

400000 100	1 3	EN 11	Brig 11	B 13	1 19		4.0	NR 1574 D	3	н
dista 61	. 1	10	965 31	6 12	- 6	Liwestd at	100	8 1184. 6	166	١
4055a 54	1 1 1	118	mag It	8-19	. 0	Lacksmore 50		164 1971 . 9	4	1
Encekmakes 20	b	56	1110 - 1	0.64	. 6	Absencey 12		160 1075 9	B	
dillo 114		8	semp	P 89	0	CMB, 18		214 . 1074 . 10	2	
						Lianddons., 10				
			20	FFA	1. 9	BODCEB.				
Cubes	1071	B	d12000	2	6.	Liwydd		45 #7279	0	1
Knockmahna	211	Acres		. 3		Lackamore		10 158	100	9
Consister.	166	A	8152	10	- 66	Absoluter	-	22 204	-	٦
Bearbaren	8.00		200	1.5		Chill		19 540	2	١

Later 63..... 150 ts 0 Lincolfree 10..... 216 0 t Total tons, 2006.-- Yotal amount, #29,527 5 4

COMPANIES BY MHOM THE OWN	WELL	PUBL	TEARE	B.	
	Times.		Am	birth	μĕ,
Boglish Copper Company	204	4 54 54 7	# 1 mil.	6	10
Processes and Car true of the security			1084	10	- 8
Greater and hotel	888		GHSU	- 8	- 6
Vivian and from a contract the second	6rg		6256	- 8	-
Williams, France, and Co	700		16671	10	
Minim Burnel Company	100	45:11	8676	16)	
	or comment	,	_	-12	-
Total assessment	Exam.	6	73.6,465		8

Citypot sees for sele Map A.— Eisech-mahon 151, dicht 184, dithe 100, ditte 79, 74, dicht 187, Cohen 151, dicht 21, dicht 18, ditte 18, dicht 18, dicht 18, dicht 11, dicht 12, dicht 13, dicht 11, dicht 14, dicht 14, dicht 14, dicht 15, dicht 15, dicht 17, dicht 17, dicht 17, dicht 18, dicht 18,

SALE OF BLACK TIN.

By Yieled, on the 190k of

Mileson. 1	Freed.	81	tions		Am	nerote interest	ică.	Port beauty.
Charlestown	10	45	\$10	B	£818	(8)	0	Williams & Co.
6755	18	85	10	Q	8:19			Bridina and Ca.
Ø198	118	100	18	0	4600	21	3.	6254
\$150	115			B				Williams and Ca.
Backs of	68			8		10	9	Building and Co.
63798	A2	200	8	0	173	18	Ø	Williams and Co.
GITTING	46	(59)	(8)	C. Miles	247	2	16	L. C. S.W. Dealton
distant	18	346	116	B	11/2	18.	9	Williams and Co.
61100		290	10	8.	256			Builthon and Cir.
Diversion Still	18	.59	- 3:	8				L. C. &W. Doobies
60%	16.	2.8	11.8	0	25.8	1.9	4.	Brill Sain and Co.
dina	12.	Bit	14	10.				Williams and Co.
P. June 18	8	547	(8)	4	7.6	8	4	Building and the
48101	8	23	118	2				Market.

METUGROLOGICAL JOURNAL 1848

							100	1000				
	Specific Processing the			7 10040					-	No		
Thomas.	14 10000	27-70	-(40)	15.00 Un	346,880	Monte in a	a Woods	25 Au.	E" :	35.15	No. 10.	- 2
PE-like	54	9.6	87	160, 78	builts.	Friends)	100	B \supset		80,18	36	
tsatracch.	14:	81	43	Barrier	205.12	Windson.	200	22	100	201,150	100	
Supplied to the same	15	A2	8.	25,16 -	300.1							

the the 100%, offendy, remarking at finance; the 100%, prompty object, organization of control to the 100%, prompty object, organization of the 100% personal at the 100%, and following day, provided, a 100% to the 100% of the 100%, organized, excelling as through all the 100%, the 100%, organized places, the 100% of the 100%, organized places, the 100% of the 100%, organized places, the 100% of the

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LONDO	Ņ,	A	PRIS 28, 1942.
Inov. EngBar ton 0 0 0 to 6	8. 115		Corena-Foreign(dg. 27c.)
Bp. Curg.in Wales 5	15	. 0	f := , Brit Blocks emf 8 12 1
Moops fon 9	9	0	Barsdo. 2 14 4
Sheets, fon 10	0	4	Hanca 0 0 0 to 3 12 4
Fig. No. 1 fon 4			Struits 0 0 0 to 3 6 (
Do. in Wales 4			Tin Plates-1.c. (bes) 10 0 to 12
Foreign- [Sweden, en. bd. loa 12	10	1.0	Ex. do1 16 0 to 1 18
Russian comfen 14	10		(Others a proportion.)
Duty 36s. P.s.t fon 15	-		Lean, Eri' Pig fem 19 10 1
per tou. (c.c.u.a. fon 18	9	0	Shoet /em 20 3
STREE, Eng. Blistered, 25 0 0 to 45			Shot fon 21 10 1
Shear do. do. 45 0 0 84	0	-	Red fue 20 10 1
Cast do. do. 45 0 0 84		. 8	White (dry) fon 24 0 4
Foreign - Sweden in kgs &d fon 15			Do. (gd. tn oil) fon 224 a 26
Duty 20 (Bo. Faggots &d. foa 19)	1.6		Foreign-Span. (dy. 40a.) . 10 0 1
per cent. [Milan i. dd. lon 0	-0		SPELTER 0 0 0 to 37 0 1
Corress, Brit,-Cake		. 0	For delivery 0 0 0 to 36 10
Tile do. 94			English Shorts 40 0
Shcets 16, 0		15	Quicuntaren-(dy, id. per lb.) 9 4 1

EXPORTATION OF GOLD AND SILVER.—Sy the official return published by he Customs, the export of the precious metals from the port of London to foreign and colonial ports, for the week ending Thursday last, was as under —

BUYER	< 968	502	Rotterdam	20,056	OWNER
	00		Hamburgh	10,000	-
			Calais	50,900	-
BUTTE	bars		Rotterdam	105,000	
	200		Calais		50
Gold (cola	to	Port Philip	125	50

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Prices of coals per ton at the close of the market:—Baddie's West Hartiny 17 4—Carr's Hartiny 18 —Chester Main 16 9—Holywell Main 16 4—Lease's Main 14—Old Tanfield 13 5—Postop Windsor 13—West Wylam 13 9—West Harting 19 4—Walf's Ried Heatons 19—Hilds 12 3—Rillingworth 16 4—Riddell's 18-Toda's Senaham 16 4—Coals 18 18—West Harting 19 4—Walf's Senaham 16 4—Camp 11 3—Hartingol 12 6—West Harting 18 3—Hartingol 17 6—Hargh Halt 18 4—Raddy I's Hetton 21 6—Harwell 21 8—Hardy 18 18—Hartingol 11 6—Heagh Halt 18 4—Raddy 18 18—Rawell 21 8—Rawell 21 6—Camp 13 3—Hartingool 11 6—Heagh Halt 18 4—Raddy 18 18—Bartett 19 3—Sowbarn 17 3—Toes Hetton 16 4—Authracite 23—Corpus 18.—Ships arrived, 54.

WEDNERDAY.—Anthracite 23—Adair's 13—Bell Robson's Harting 19—Chester Main 16—Holywell Main 16 4—New Tanfield 18 9—Ora's Redficugh 14 6—Tanfield Moor 29—West Wylam 13 9—West Harting 20—Wylam 15 9—Walf's End Sieddy'i's Hetton 22—Sowbarn 125-Rowa's Deanery 19 6—Considen Tees 16—Cleaners 17 6—Geoforth 19 6—Gertin 16 6—Hartingool 22 —Heagh Hall 21 9—Hilds 18 6—Rillingworth 19—Morrison 19—Richardson's Twes 17—Stewart's 23—Twes 29 6.—Ships arrived 18.

FRIDAY.—Adair's Main 14 4—Raddie's West Harting 19—Carr's Hartley 19—Old Wall's End Hedley 29—Hilds 19—Riddell's 18 6—West Maylin 15 6—West Marting 19—Servaley 14 6—West Wylam 15 6—Wall's End Hedley 29—Hilds 19—Riddell's 18 6—West Maylin 15 6—Wilson 12 9—Seven 20 22 6—Hartlepool 22 8 18 16—Footop Wilson 15 6—West Martingool 22 6—Bowburn 16 3—Brown's Deanery 29 3—Twes 21 8—Anthracite 23—Ships arrived, 2

PRICES OF MINING SHARES.

Shares REPUBLIC MINES Said Spice Shares REPUBLIC MINES Said S

Shares, BRITISH MINES. Paid. Price	DRAFES, BRITISH MINES, PAIR, PRIS
500 Anglosey	4,000 Tregolian 44 1
4,000 Belford	4,000 Treleigh Consols 41 . 2
4,000 Bisson Bridge	4,505 Tamar Consols 8 21
26,000 British Iron Fo., 65ells	6,000 Tin Croft 64 . 54
8,000 Elacaron 45 20	4,300 Tretoil 14 10
120 Brewer 100	170 Treviskey and Barrier 100
:79 Budnick 100	M Tresavean148
1,000 Carn Brea	120 Trothellan
2,660 Cornebian Lead Co 2 41	4,000 United Hills & 64
6,000 Cornwall Great United 104 :	4,000 Wicklow Copper 4 .18
Cuddra 10	3,645 West Wheat Jewel 10 44
512 Cook's Kitches 50	FOREIGN MINES.
112 Charlestown 550	FUREIUN MINER.
5,000 Dartmoor Consols 5 14	5,000 Alten Mining Company 154., 8
10,000 DurhamCountyCoalCo. 27 9	10,000 Angle Mexican Co 100 24 4
2,000 Danescombe	8,374 Do. Subscription 26 8
6,000 De Doustanville	2,000 Bolanos
200 Dismond 14 10	Ditto Scrip 15 64 1
1.300 East Mulberry Milia Eg., 1	10,000 Brazilian Imperial 21 .18
126 East Pool	10,000 Holivar 20
4,000 East Tretoil 1 1	10,000 Ditto Scrip 10 . 2
128 Garrigan	10,000 Cuta Branca ; Brazilian 44 74
100 Great Consols 17 1210	10,000 Concelyao Co. 4
3,200 Great Wh. Prosper 74 64	17,000 Cobre CopperCompany 40 Jii
14,030 Great Wh. Charlotte . 3 14	S. Jose Colombian Co.regis 55 2
10,000 Hibernian 126 24	10,000 Coplapo Mining Co 134 . F
1,000 Holmbanh	20,000 General Mining Asso. 20
2,000 tale of Sark (Georgery) 11 15	5,551 Mexican Company Asg 2
10,000 Mining Co. of freined 7 154	12,000 Mocanbas and Cocasa 25 44
6,000 Polhecen 4 . 4	14,502 Real del Monte, regis. 654 3
2,000 Polheron Connois 19 . 4	/ Dor succession
2,000 Reliction	Ditto Loan Notes 180 86
5,000 Redmoor Consolidated 5 14	7,000 Royal Santiaco 10 . 34
10,000 Khymney Iron 30 16	11,000 Mt. Juhn d'ei Rey 144 3
149 Rosewall Hill 180 160	50,000 United Mexican 40 If
500 South Town 10 1	Binet Scrip, addi. capital 5 is
61 South Wheel Basert , 410	Bed New Scrip 6 N

BAILWAY SHARE LIST AND TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Line.	Entire Lgth.	Now Oyen.	Present ac-		Val.of Share.		
Arbroath and Forfar Railway	13	1.5	# 131,545	33	736	#IN	10 E
Birmingham & Davby June.	84	584	853,044	100	82	1854	18 15
birmingham and Gloorenter	AUA	5.0	1,415,793	108	32 68	1.532	6.18
Brandling Junction	23	55	452,/344	45	500	794	11. 6
Chester and Rickenbead	169	141	416,664	5-0	346	486	2 8
Dahlin and Kingstown	6	. 6	553,098	166	27.4	744	15 B
Dunded and Arbitrally	148	165	134,864	85	24	961	10 N
Eastern Counties*	1263	174	1,476,170	25	164 4	* 971	1 54 E
Edinburgh and Glasgow	86	46	1,255,734	A-0	354 A	1991	11 4
Slangow and Art	81	46	6000,348	45	100	Tess	10 .
Hangow and Palalay Joint	228	1083	254,005	26	0.5	234	1.4
ld. June A Chester & Crows	1133	1158	5,194,047	100	180	6236	16 16
Ireat North of Engineed	25	45	1,000,400	100	67 A	2 1960	4.4
ireal Western etc	116	110	8,0000,0-84	65	95 45	1256	4.8
dayle	16	1.0	179,000	100	800	1621	
Healt word Seilley	81	81 .	459,660	5.6	48	631	8 8
anomalos & Pronton June.	Send	294	204,060	424	107.6	8.00	# TE
brangend and Manchester	81	51	1,410,088	200	188	-	11 *
condon and Birmingham	1124	1124	8,710,687	26	176 50	1000.40	11
conden and Mackwall	3.4	54	907,660	36	128 4	24	18 18
ondon and Brighton	46.	464	7,464,556	54	1078 7	8000	14 2
combine and Cropdon	188	190	2007 (888)	100	144 14	-	10 8
amileo and Greenwich	24	2.5	799,800	300	64 6	600	25 8
condens and funds Woolers	80	22	2,090,607	and.	61.0.0	-	10 6
Exactorator, Britism, & Burn	10	2.0	779,938	400	- 14	860	
Sanchester & Sirmingham	43	8	1,105,818	243	Day m	363	10 0
Banchoster and Londa	5.0	24	0.406,4000	Dia .	404	6400	1.3
Exchand Counties	-2	8.7	1,480,7500	100	79.5	8530	19 2
Resecuation and Carlinion	dea	644	754,664	145	- 84	1.504	
Vermenatio and N. Shinks	2	3	10.2 45 2	5.6	68	800	11 2
Corthern and Endors'	838	154	866,910	-	40.4	11.54	16 6
tiveth Michael	728	220	2,505,687	200	19.4	mand	0 10
Surth Columb	23	63	204,786	2.8	734	- 100	12 2
Ventur and Wyle	254	194	2,710,0000	44	66	5.00	15 8
Sharibated and Manahester	40	200	101.827	616		0.00	4 4
Taken in grant market same a	355		200,046	000	-	460	15 4
Forth and North Middens	64	Sec.	445,400	60	Book a	1 miles	1.4
A leadershing Nurthern part	- 800	Bally	000000		was to	2000	-

THE LONDON GARRTTE-BANKRUPTS

THE LONDON GABETTE-BANKRUPTS.

TV ESDAY —J. Simpeon, Chailbackers later, Comberwell, Bronard victorions. A. Brong liveral and J. Furringine, Stradileri, Emer., manufacturating chambles. A. Brong liveral and J. Furringine, Stradileri, Emer., manufacturating chambles. A Brongine, Brigh street, Carolines-Spare, victorioleri, J. Sandar, Marchaelleri, Emer., Stradileri, Emer., Stradileri, Emer., Stradileri, Emer., Stradileri, Emer., Stradileri, Laterance-Sand, Marchaelleri, Louise-Sandare-J. Monte, Carolines-Sandare-J. Monte, Carolines-Sandare-J. Monte, Carolines-Sandare-J. Carolines-Sandare-Sand